

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
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SERIES CPH (3)

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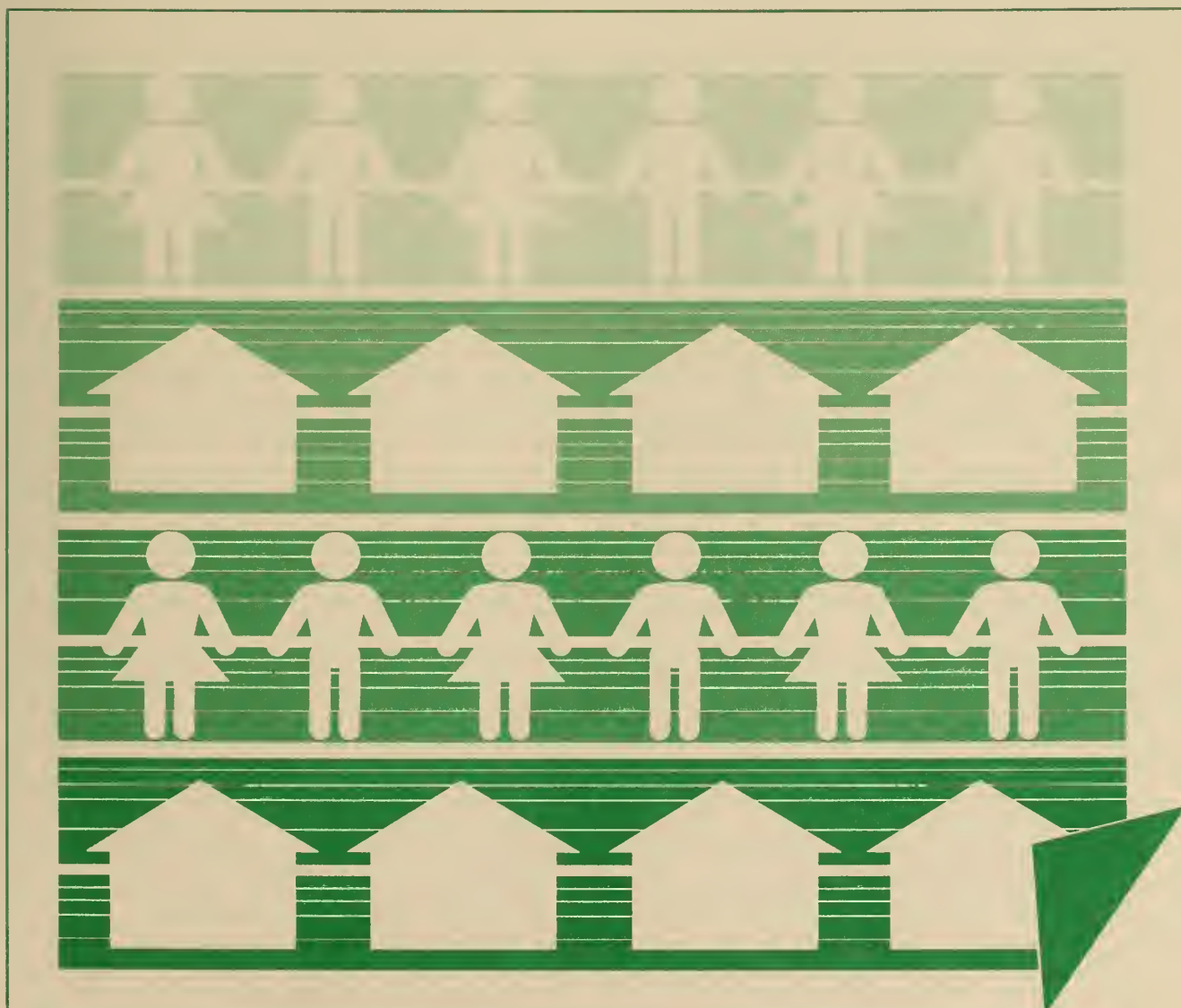


1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Martial status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE														
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head								
Heading			Spanner											
Stubhead			Boxhead											
Stub			Data field											
Sidehead														
Page number and State name			Report title											

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
41	Rhode Island				
42	South Carolina	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
43	South Dakota	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
44	Tennessee	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
45	Texas	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
46	Utah			122	Columbus, OH MSA
47	Vermont		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
48	Virginia	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
49	Washington	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
50	West Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
51	Wisconsin	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
52	Wyoming	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA		
53	Puerto Rico	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
54	Not Assigned			127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands			128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
		96	Bradenton, FL MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
		97	Bremerton, WA MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
		183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA			237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA		
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA			250	Olympia, WA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA			254	Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA		
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
		217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA		
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
		226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA			262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No	Area	Report No	Area	Report No	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA		
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA			322	Topeka, KS MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA			326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA				
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			343	York, PA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA		
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA			346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
BLACK HAWK COUNTY, IA	
25 -----	25
26.01 -----	26.01 (pt.)
26.01 -----	26.01 (pt.)
30.02 -----	30.02 (pt.)
30.02 -----	30.02 (pt.)

BREMER COUNTY, IA¹

¹No census tract comparability; the 1990 census was the first time census tracts were delineated for this area.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
BLACK HAWK COUNTY, IA	
25 -----	25 (pt.)
26.01 -----	25 (pt.)
	26.01 (pt.)
30.02 -----	26.01 (pt.)
	30.02

BREMER COUNTY, IA¹

¹No census tract comparability; the 1990 census was the first time census tracts were delineated for this area.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo--Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Black Hawk County				Bremer County	Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Black Hawk County				
		Total	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city	Tract 8		Tract 16	Tract 17.02	Tract 19	Tract 26.01	
LAND AREA											
Square kilometers	2 603.7	1 469.5	73.7	156.9	1 134.3	10.9	20.7	8.7	10.3	18.0	
Square miles	1 005.3	567.4	28.4	60.6	437.9	4.2	8.0	3.4	4.0	6.9	
AGE											
All persons	146 611	123 798	34 298	66 467	22 813	3 525	3 020	2 940	2 258	1 886	
Under 5 years	9 623	8 245	1 800	4 768	1 378	274	241	263	181	145	
5 to 9 years	10 787	9 118	2 128	5 053	1 669	291	216	241	163	136	
10 to 14 years	10 895	9 178	2 123	5 046	1 717	293	216	284	226	108	
15 to 19 years	11 873	9 970	3 961	4 325	1 903	202	218	271	181	88	
20 to 24 years	13 801	12 038	6 482	4 378	1 763	220	210	155	119	359	
25 to 34 years	20 331	17 427	4 126	9 944	2 904	582	438	388	301	370	
35 to 44 years	21 206	18 051	4 500	9 874	3 155	483	452	479	354	209	
45 to 54 years	14 732	12 179	3 005	6 495	2 553	270	339	264	217	112	
55 to 64 years	12 662	10 697	2 375	6 179	1 965	358	251	239	204	56	
65 to 74 years	11 511	9 559	2 043	5 853	1 952	326	280	235	197	68	
75 to 84 years	6 777	5 451	1 177	3 473	1 326	194	144	99	95	102	
85 years and over	2 413	1 885	578	1 079	528	32	15	22	20	133	
3 and 4 years	4 033	3 436	766	1 962	597	119	106	107	72	55	
16 years and over	113 327	95 589	27 859	50 693	17 738	2 619	2 301	2 099	1 646	1 484	
18 years and over	109 447	92 396	27 124	48 946	17 051	2 543	2 211	1 993	1 576	1 448	
21 years and over	100 002	84 264	22 370	46 423	15 738	2 426	2 087	1 839	1 480	1 375	
60 years and over	27 180	22 423	5 014	13 648	4 757	758	572	477	420	325	
62 years and over	24 642	20 264	4 555	12 393	4 378	689	517	421	378	319	
Median	33.2	32.9	26.6	34.7	35.2	33.6	34.4	32.3	33.7	27.1	
Female											
Under 5 years	76 619	64 888	18 194	35 117	11 731	1 819	1 571	1 614	1 217	987	
5 to 9 years	4 716	4 032	881	2 357	684	138	117	148	96	73	
10 to 14 years	5 248	4 406	1 058	2 428	842	124	103	113	83	61	
15 to 19 years	5 277	4 458	1 028	2 450	819	156	98	142	105	52	
20 to 24 years	6 103	5 158	2 229	2 118	945	99	115	132	86	38	
25 to 24 years	7 149	6 305	3 448	2 294	844	107	107	87	67	183	
25 to 34 years	10 732	9 267	2 152	5 340	1 465	307	230	229	166	184	
35 to 44 years	10 792	9 209	2 316	5 061	1 583	242	235	254	200	103	
45 to 54 years	7 410	6 154	1 506	3 350	1 256	136	175	148	114	48	
55 to 64 years	6 692	5 681	1 246	3 333	1 011	188	137	145	110	25	
65 to 74 years	6 468	5 359	1 132	3 348	1 109	180	156	139	114	41	
75 to 84 years	4 237	3 446	751	2 224	791	120	88	67	63	74	
85 years and over	1 795	1 413	447	814	382	22	10	10	13	105	
3 and 4 years	1 977	1 663	385	958	314	62	52	57	36	28	
16 years and over	60 419	51 178	15 032	27 442	9 241	1 378	1 229	1 189	914	797	
18 years and over	58 529	49 624	14 688	26 577	8 905	1 337	1 182	1 135	877	785	
21 years and over	53 422	45 180	11 911	25 319	8 242	1 285	1 122	1 056	834	746	
60 years and over	15 988	13 220	2 983	8 166	2 768	433	333	292	251	230	
62 years and over	14 592	12 007	2 729	7 442	2 585	392	297	262	227	228	
Median	34.2	33.9	27.3	36.1	36.8	34.3	35.7	33.3	35.4	29.3	
Male											
Under 5 years	69 992	58 910	16 104	31 350	11 082	1 706	1 449	1 326	1 041	899	
Median age	32.0	31.7	25.9	33.3	33.8	32.6	33.1	29.9	31.9	25.7	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All persons	146 611	123 798	34 298	66 467	22 813	3 525	3 020	2 940	2 258	1 886	
In households	138 975	117 591	29 278	65 555	21 384	3 521	3 018	2 874	2 249	1 708	
Householder	55 326	46 932	11 689	27 037	8 394	1 438	1 202	1 071	842	717	
Family householder	38 308	32 143	7 663	17 930	6 165	933	849	779	611	478	
Nonfamily householder	17 018	14 789	4 026	9 107	2 229	505	353	292	231	239	
Living alone	14 032	12 020	2 784	7 804	2 012	429	300	262	207	178	
Spouse	31 666	26 076	6 507	13 838	5 590	696	659	522	439	407	
Child	43 016	36 328	8 299	20 106	6 688	1 107	943	1 069	754	479	
Other relatives	2 993	2 701	403	1 935	292	100	91	115	139	12	
Nonrelatives	5 974	5 554	2 380	2 639	420	180	123	97	75	93	
Institutionalized persons	1 976	1 573	579	747	403	-	-	36	-	178	
Other persons in group quarters	5 660	4 634	4 441	165	1 026	4	2	30	9	-	
Persons per household	2.51	2.51	2.50	2.42	2.55	2.45	2.51	2.68	2.67	2.38	
Persons per family	3.03	3.03	2.98	3.00	3.04	3.04	2.99	3.19	3.18	2.88	
Persons 65 years and over	20 701	16 895	3 798	10 405	3 806	552	439	356	312	303	
In households	19 182	15 701	3 242	9 901	3 481	551	439	340	312	126	
Householder	13 507	11 088	2 251	7 075	2 419	406	304	240	216	90	
Nonfamily householder	6 519	5 372	1 017	3 614	1 147	211	134	117	104	46	
Living alone	6 358	5 228	988	3 517	1 130	202	132	110	102	45	
Spouse	4 989	4 027	881	2 450	962	124	122	80	80	35	
Other relatives	547	461	86	291	86	15	11	16	14	1	
Nonrelatives	139	125	24	85	14	6	2	4	2	-	
Institutionalized persons	1 500	1 175	556	485	325	-	-	16	-	177	
Other persons in group quarters	19	19	-	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	38 308	32 143	7 663	17 930	6 165	933	849	779	611	478	
With own children under 18 years	18 292	15 455	3 706	8 459	2 837	451	391	436	307	237	
Number of own children under 18 years	34 974	29 437	6 890	16 153	5 537	898	734	661	569	432	
Married-couple families	31 666	26 076	6 507	13 838	5 590	696	659	522	439	407	
With own children under 18 years	14 008	11 522	2 907	5 857	2 486	306	273	242	204	177	
Number of own children under 18 years	27 502	22 548	5 643	11 369	4 954	606	503	481	390	338	
Female householder, no husband present	5 318	4 902	944	3 357	416	190	158	225	149	57	
With own children under 18 years	3 603	3 323	685	2 222	280	122	100	173	92	49	
Number of own children under 18 years	6 418	5 941	1 094	4 176	477	254	200	354	161	78	
MARITAL STATUS											
Males 15 years and over	53 928	45 265	13 020	23 718	8 663	1 266	1 094	941	755	696	
Never married	16 123	13 782	5 439	6 364	2 341	308	285	300	207	201	
Now married, except separated	32 414	26 705	6 689	14 189	5 709	718	676	542	454	433	
Separated	591	545	87	391	46	23	14	15	17	8	
Widowed	1 350	1 124	216	726	226	55	34	22	22	20	
Divorced	3 450	3 109	589	2 048	341	162	85	62	55	34	
Females 15 years and over	61 378	51 992	15 227	27 882	9 386	1 401	1 253	1 211	933	801	
Never married	15 502	13 611	6 045	6 067	1 891	237	247	338	204	173	
Now married, except separated	32 419	26 709	6 665	14 233	5 710	716	679	556	456	425	
Separated	875	816	130	607	59	44	23	39	36	8	
Widowed	7 610	6 305	1 384	4 035	1 305	225	169	145	120	149	
Divorced	4 972	4 551	1 003	2 940	421	179	135	133	117	46	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Black Hawk County—Con.						Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County			
	Tract 26.03	Tract 26.04	Tract 27	Tract 29.01	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	117.3	146.4	213.3	8.0	48.0	306.8	3.4	4.7	3.5	4.3
Square miles	45.3	56.5	82.4	3.1	18.5	118.5	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.6
AGE										
All persons	5 998	5 414	3 874	1 601	2 525	3 667	4 503	10 601	4 346	4 824
Under 5 years	399	351	297	103	184	263	269	278	228	298
5 to 9 years	515	386	392	120	218	299	258	343	301	404
10 to 14 years	450	427	339	151	210	330	285	350	350	411
15 to 19 years	381	404	287	134	154	252	284	2 449	263	335
20 to 24 years	880	310	181	94	127	180	437	3 978	239	430
25 to 34 years	769	802	618	221	416	504	650	775	526	626
35 to 44 years	1 018	936	594	288	527	609	671	718	711	835
45 to 54 years	663	645	388	243	296	475	372	568	608	556
55 to 64 years	373	522	376	137	172	357	391	475	443	437
65 to 74 years	298	408	266	75	141	233	405	374	431	310
75 to 84 years	167	180	106	30	64	126	280	232	208	133
85 years and over	85	43	30	5	16	39	201	61	38	49
3 and 4 years	167	138	122	49	74	132	117	109	94	145
16 years and over	4 552	4 159	2 780	1 194	1 879	2 715	3 620	9 564	3 417	3 648
18 years and over	4 426	3 978	2 655	1 139	1 808	2 596	3 514	9 433	3 309	3 495
21 years and over	4 104	3 789	2 518	1 068	1 738	2 487	3 339	5 661	3 162	3 302
60 years and over	715	909	605	172	305	551	1 089	930	902	696
62 years and over	651	808	530	153	275	469	1 015	818	826	622
Median	30.2	35.3	32.6	34.3	34.1	35.1	36.0	21.3	38.4	34.0
Female	3 131	2 698	1 932	800	1 266	1 850	2 429	5 819	2 255	2 477
Under 5 years	196	175	150	44	103	133	126	129	113	149
5 to 9 years	271	182	192	59	90	157	126	156	149	214
10 to 14 years	224	198	169	80	100	155	146	167	170	194
15 to 19 years	205	184	142	64	71	117	134	1 472	137	169
20 to 24 years	450	170	79	48	65	90	230	2 179	114	194
25 to 34 years	419	423	320	114	228	262	328	385	278	333
35 to 44 years	521	462	285	150	261	304	345	391	377	425
45 to 54 years	323	304	189	123	149	239	197	282	302	280
55 to 64 years	196	264	194	61	80	168	217	258	231	227
65 to 74 years	158	213	128	38	70	129	228	220	233	165
75 to 84 years	101	96	64	16	37	72	186	139	123	94
85 years and over	67	27	20	3	12	24	166	41	28	33
3 and 4 years	80	72	59	20	37	62	58	56	45	74
16 years and over	2 393	2 107	1 389	597	953	1 380	1 993	5 333	1 800	1 885
18 years and over	2 327	2 025	1 324	572	925	1 320	1 953	5 271	1 743	1 810
21 years and over	2 151	1 922	1 260	540	887	1 270	1 862	3 030	1 664	1 709
60 years and over	421	474	316	85	160	297	697	542	509	396
62 years and over	379	419	277	75	144	259	652	477	471	363
Median	30.9	35.4	32.8	34.3	34.2	35.4	38.3	21.2	39.3	34.7
Male	2 867	2 716	1 942	801	1 259	1 817	2 074	4 782	2 091	2 347
Median age	29.3	35.3	32.4	34.3	34.0	34.8	33.3	21.5	37.6	33.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 998	5 414	3 874	1 601	2 525	3 667	4 503	10 601	4 346	4 824
In households	5 814	5 197	3 874	1 601	2 416	3 667	4 286	6 170	4 336	4 824
Householder	2 225	1 982	1 351	528	874	1 292	1 837	2 481	1 765	1 803
Family householder	1 526	1 506	1 093	464	711	1 079	1 437	1 354	1 265	1 323
Nonfamily householder	699	476	258	64	163	213	697	1 127	500	480
Living alone	440	384	225	54	132	187	554	601	431	358
Spouse	1 289	1 293	951	429	652	997	958	1 129	1 135	1 171
Child	1 787	1 653	1 443	585	816	1 270	1 151	1 357	1 273	1 555
Other relatives	83	88	57	33	18	44	68	86	47	58
Nonrelatives	430	181	72	26	56	64	1 117	116	116	237
Institutionalized persons	184	202	—	—	109	—	217	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	4 431	10	—
Persons per household	2.61	2.62	2.87	3.03	2.76	2.84	2.33	2.49	2.46	2.68
Persons per family	3.07	3.01	3.24	3.26	3.09	3.14	2.91	2.90	2.94	3.10
Persons 65 years and over	550	631	402	110	221	398	886	667	677	492
In households	384	542	402	110	195	398	673	667	677	492
Householder	257	355	275	75	123	264	468	466	468	355
Nonfamily householder	87	126	115	29	40	103	220	222	210	175
Living alone	85	121	111	28	38	103	215	214	203	171
Spouse	113	168	107	28	68	123	178	177	191	118
Other relatives	12	17	18	6	3	10	22	19	9	17
Nonrelatives	2	2	2	1	1	1	5	5	9	2
Institutionalized persons	166	89	—	—	26	—	213	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 526	1 506	1 093	464	711	1 079	1 140	1 354	1 265	1 323
With own children under 18 years	817	727	571	236	381	522	507	600	541	671
Number of own children under 18 years	1 531	1 330	1 179	441	709	1 038	937	1 097	1 006	1 295
Married-couple families	1 289	1 293	951	429	652	997	958	1 129	1 135	1 171
With own children under 18 years	637	574	481	211	342	472	384	461	464	579
Number of own children under 18 years	1 251	1 087	1 031	397	648	949	752	871	894	1 152
Female householder, no husband present	197	147	102	26	48	55	160	192	101	118
With own children under 18 years	160	108	71	19	35	36	110	124	65	80
Number of own children under 18 years	253	177	122	36	53	65	170	207	99	126
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 194	2 107	1 425	610	940	1 370	1 660	4 263	1 644	1 791
Never married	721	558	351	135	211	277	510	2 941	352	489
Now married, except separated	1 329	1 320	960	431	660	1 013	993	1 169	1 155	1 183
Separated	15	26	11	6	11	6	9	16	10	14
Widowed	34	39	35	8	15	22	53	33	34	25
Divorced	95	164	68	30	43	52	95	104	93	80
Females 15 years and over	2 440	2 143	1 421	617	973	1 405	2 031	5 367	1 823	1 920
Never married	711	429	237	114	181	213	479	3 768	322	406
Now married, except separated	1 334	1 318	959	433	662	1 007	988	1 160	1 149	1 184
Separated	31	27	7	5	7	6	24	25	9	11
Widowed	184	170	122	37	54	111	351	227	209	188
Divorced	180	199	96	28	69	68	189	187	134	131

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County—Con				Waterloo city, Black Hawk County					
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	17.8	22.0	17.6	.5	2.0	1.1	1.4	3.2	1.7	.8
Square miles	6.9	8.5	6.8	.2	.8	.4	.5	1.2	.7	.3
AGE										
All persons	1 886	4 910	3 228	—	1 768	2 903	2 861	1 622	1 703	1 603
Under 5 years	145	342	240	—	163	248	243	118	125	164
5 to 9 years	136	418	268	—	133	240	237	112	151	153
10 to 14 years	108	348	271	—	106	216	200	106	161	167
15 to 19 years	88	308	234	—	127	211	171	89	120	166
20 to 24 years	359	835	204	—	145	284	333	128	103	121
25 to 34 years	370	634	545	—	273	509	532	300	297	235
35 to 44 years	209	807	549	—	181	412	361	208	248	189
45 to 54 years	112	486	303	—	131	219	196	161	113	116
55 to 64 years	56	286	287	—	156	209	208	148	125	120
65 to 74 years	68	228	227	—	165	186	196	149	136	108
75 to 84 years	102	137	85	—	134	120	138	91	95	57
85 years and over	133	81	15	—	54	49	46	12	29	7
3 and 4 years	55	145	101	—	63	87	104	49	58	74
16 years and over	1 484	3 732	2 394	—	1 344	2 153	2 154	1 266	1 237	1 081
18 years and over	1 448	3 636	2 289	—	1 310	2 078	2 093	1 228	1 186	1 000
21 years and over	1 375	3 353	2 178	—	1 212	1 940	1 940	1 171	1 119	922
60 years and over	325	578	494	—	435	461	487	328	327	235
62 years and over	319	528	427	—	400	419	436	297	302	214
Median	27.1	28.2	32.4	—	32.4	30.0	29.6	33.6	31.5	26.4
Female										
Under 5 years	987	2 591	1 636	—	939	1 526	1 550	862	918	814
5 to 9 years	73	168	123	—	77	114	124	61	70	83
10 to 14 years	61	223	129	—	62	104	112	58	74	62
15 to 19 years	52	175	124	—	49	105	88	56	77	72
20 to 24 years	38	169	110	—	64	119	100	45	64	71
25 to 34 years	183	433	115	—	76	149	169	65	54	67
35 to 44 years	184	349	295	—	142	284	304	158	151	129
45 to 54 years	103	411	264	—	91	209	187	104	132	97
55 to 64 years	48	243	154	—	71	114	98	90	60	59
65 to 74 years	25	148	140	—	80	108	111	72	74	68
75 to 84 years	41	123	122	—	92	108	119	88	82	61
85 years and over	74	85	50	—	94	75	101	57	57	41
3 and 4 years	105	64	10	—	41	37	37	8	23	4
16 years and over	28	70	54	—	30	40	51	25	35	36
18 years and over	797	1 936	1 237	—	741	1 176	1 208	680	679	577
21 years and over	785	1 936	1 190	—	716	1 136	1 176	659	654	548
60 years and over	746	1 775	1 125	—	671	1 058	1 095	627	619	506
62 years and over	230	347	262	—	268	270	315	184	204	139
Median	228	314	224	—	248	250	286	169	192	127
Male	29.3	29.0	32.5	—	34.9	31.4	30.8	34.1	32.9	28.8
Median age	899	2 319	1 592	—	829	1 377	1 311	760	785	789
	25.7	27.2	32.2	—	30.1	28.4	27.7	33.1	30.0	23.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 886	4 910	3 228	—	1 768	2 903	2 861	1 622	1 703	1 603
In households	1 708	4 726	3 228	—	1 669	2 903	2 858	1 621	1 703	1 548
Householder	717	1 837	1 249	—	868	1 280	1 308	686	652	589
Family householder	478	1 188	915	—	338	730	667	464	447	375
Nonfamily householder	239	649	334	—	530	550	641	222	205	214
Living alone	178	394	268	—	489	461	529	188	170	190
Spouse	407	970	737	—	136	437	414	345	294	154
Child	479	1 426	1 058	—	475	930	833	466	573	574
Other relatives	12	73	59	—	88	65	78	37	84	147
Nonrelatives	93	420	125	—	102	191	225	87	100	84
Institutionalized persons	178	184	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	51
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	16	—	3	—	—	4
Persons 65 years and over										
Persons per household	2.38	2.57	2.58	—	1.92	2.27	2.19	2.36	2.61	2.63
Persons per family	2.88	3.08	3.03	—	3.07	2.96	2.99	2.83	3.13	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	303	446	327	—	353	355	380	252	260	172
In households	126	280	327	—	344	355	380	252	260	171
Householder	90	190	214	—	309	275	305	176	187	134
Nonfamily householder	46	69	75	—	248	181	206	85	90	79
Living alone	45	68	72	—	241	175	203	85	87	75
Spouse	35	78	104	—	24	63	61	70	63	20
Other relatives	1	10	8	—	5	7	11	5	10	13
Nonrelatives	—	2	1	—	6	10	3	1	—	4
Institutionalized persons	177	166	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	478	1 188	915	—	338	730	667	464	447	375
With own children under 18 years	237	663	487	—	196	426	369	213	233	205
Number of own children under 18 years	432	1 239	884	—	390	787	703	368	463	455
Married-couple families	407	970	737	—	336	437	414	345	294	154
With own children under 18 years	177	492	350	—	51	203	185	135	138	69
Number of own children under 18 years	338	974	662	—	104	397	390	247	270	156
Female householder, no husband present	57	184	132	—	173	246	211	89	123	188
With own children under 18 years	49	155	102	—	128	197	162	57	82	124
Number of own children under 18 years	78	244	170	—	256	354	278	91	171	282
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	696	1 777	1 189	—	615	996	955	599	569	522
Never married	201	648	298	—	273	348	347	158	155	217
Now married, except separated	433	1 005	751	—	155	449	422	351	305	160
Separated	8	13	17	—	25	39	33	8	11	25
Widowed	20	31	20	—	29	35	22	15	20	25
Divorced	34	80	103	—	133	125	131	67	78	95
Females 15 years and over	801	2 025	1 260	—	751	1 203	1 226	687	697	597
Never married	173	660	237	—	241	374	405	140	168	207
Now married, except separated	425	1 008	751	—	154	448	426	352	303	166
Separated	8	29	24	—	46	57	41	10	17	37
Widowed	149	161	99	—	174	145	160	97	113	93
Divorced	46	167	149	—	136	179	194	88	96	94

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.									
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	8.7	7.5	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.1	3.7	7.8	5.9
Square miles	3.4	2.9	.7	.5	.5	.9	.8	1.4	3.0	2.3
AGE										
All persons	3 479	1 827	3 698	2 669	2 309	3 857	3 433	4 976	3 123	4 292
Under 5 years	271	138	222	186	134	198	175	360	165	353
5 to 9 years	285	131	243	190	169	180	214	435	186	379
10 to 14 years	289	108	251	162	154	171	257	375	212	334
15 to 19 years	200	107	173	128	110	223	160	320	225	291
20 to 24 years	219	190	176	171	72	354	205	215	250	318
25 to 34 years	573	335	524	410	310	497	446	635	428	787
35 to 44 years	475	215	500	334	332	460	568	874	502	688
45 to 54 years	268	138	343	198	239	368	389	564	366	460
55 to 64 years	351	111	525	282	259	391	317	458	277	344
65 to 74 years	324	160	483	359	328	351	379	424	248	220
75 to 84 years	192	143	223	206	177	372	255	244	175	105
85 years and over	32	51	35	43	25	292	68	72	89	13
3 and 4 years	117	51	86	88	59	88	65	145	69	144
16 years and over	2 587	1 433	2 947	2 108	1 823	3 271	2 748	3 732	2 524	3 161
18 years and over	2 512	1 393	2 867	2 054	1 780	3 192	2 685	3 597	2 440	3 031
21 years and over	2 395	1 304	2 772	1 976	1 730	3 036	2 588	3 442	2 293	2 879
60 years and over	750	418	1 039	754	675	1 226	868	984	651	492
62 years and over	682	389	938	700	627	1 131	814	895	592	422
Median	33.6	32.0	39.6	37.2	40.1	41.7	39.5	36.6	37.0	31.1
Female	1 799	1 019	1 962	1 387	1 221	2 219	1 841	2 610	1 637	2 180
Under 5 years	137	70	99	84	61	94	89	183	84	170
5 to 9 years	123	70	120	83	83	97	113	220	86	190
10 to 14 years	154	52	124	66	80	96	132	191	102	148
15 to 19 years	99	49	95	61	52	117	82	148	89	126
20 to 24 years	107	98	87	93	35	178	105	112	139	177
25 to 34 years	300	181	282	205	169	262	244	345	225	404
35 to 44 years	240	105	260	176	166	249	279	451	257	351
45 to 54 years	135	60	179	108	120	199	204	276	175	234
55 to 64 years	185	69	293	154	138	216	168	248	140	185
65 to 74 years	179	109	272	207	197	198	213	246	148	123
75 to 84 years	118	114	125	122	103	270	160	148	118	65
85 years and over	22	42	26	28	17	243	52	42	74	7
3 and 4 years	62	20	36	37	26	47	33	76	32	77
16 years and over	1 362	822	1 598	1 147	981	1 917	1 491	1 980	1 349	1 644
18 years and over	1 321	799	1 552	1 117	962	1 878	1 455	1 910	1 320	1 585
21 years and over	1 269	758	1 503	1 080	939	1 791	1 404	1 844	1 255	1 512
60 years and over	429	310	588	440	393	833	517	570	413	275
62 years and over	389	288	530	412	366	773	483	515	382	238
Median	34.4	34.2	41.2	39.8	42.0	45.7	40.1	37.3	38.8	32.2
Male	1 680	808	1 736	1 282	1 088	1 638	1 592	2 366	1 486	2 112
Median age	32.6	29.5	37.5	34.2	38.5	36.8	39.1	36.0	35.1	30.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 479	1 827	3 698	2 669	2 309	3 857	3 433	4 976	3 123	4 292
In households	3 475	1 827	3 698	2 669	2 309	3 581	3 363	4 976	2 950	4 270
Householder	1 423	912	1 547	1 171	979	1 753	1 527	1 916	1 283	1 580
Family householder	920	428	1 138	767	698	937	954	1 424	783	1 188
Nonfamily householder	503	484	409	404	281	816	573	492	500	392
Living alone	428	406	367	361	253	684	507	438	413	292
Spouse	685	248	974	632	626	773	817	1 239	691	976
Child	1 092	484	1 009	714	617	832	878	1 621	812	1 469
Other relatives	99	45	86	59	39	50	44	74	45	83
Nonrelatives	176	138	82	93	48	173	97	126	119	162
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	254	62	—	152	—
Other persons in group quarters	4	—	—	—	—	22	8	—	21	22
Persons per household	2.44	2.00	2.39	2.28	2.36	2.04	2.20	2.60	2.30	2.70
Persons per family	3.04	2.82	2.82	2.83	2.84	2.77	2.82	3.06	2.98	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	548	354	741	608	530	1 015	702	740	512	338
In households	547	354	741	608	530	763	649	740	375	338
Householder	403	303	509	416	354	560	446	502	261	227
Nonfamily householder	210	228	201	189	164	331	215	232	134	98
Living alone	201	224	197	187	156	327	214	227	133	95
Spouse	123	41	219	173	159	177	182	206	103	89
Other relatives	15	7	10	17	8	13	18	28	11	21
Nonrelatives	6	3	3	2	9	13	3	4	—	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	252	53	—	137	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	920	428	1 138	767	698	937	954	1 424	783	1 188
With own children under 18 years	444	226	424	307	269	363	385	679	365	641
Number of own children under 18 years	886	409	780	578	501	649	730	1 333	667	1 214
Married-couple families	685	248	974	632	626	773	817	1 239	691	976
With own children under 18 years	300	98	334	230	223	270	304	575	314	499
Number of own children under 18 years	596	189	633	441	427	500	588	1 151	591	954
Female householder, no husband present	189	144	134	105	61	136	106	151	65	168
With own children under 18 years	122	106	76	63	39	81	69	83	37	117
Number of own children under 18 years	254	183	128	114	63	131	119	142	58	216
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 249	623	1 363	977	855	1 376	1 280	1 790	1 195	1 554
Never married	303	215	266	216	144	403	291	367	347	414
Now married, except separated	707	260	994	641	633	799	845	1 261	714	995
Separated	23	22	5	13	6	13	17	10	10	18
Widowed	55	25	38	40	27	61	40	50	30	30
Divorced	161	101	60	67	45	100	91	95	94	97
Females 15 years and over	1 385	827	1 619	1 154	997	1 932	1 507	2 016	1 365	1 672
Never married	237	201	251	204	137	473	279	330	310	352
Now married, except separated	705	257	1 000	640	633	795	845	1 259	719	996
Separated	44	24	17	16	4	17	19	22	14	17
Widowed	223	214	233	184	153	476	237	221	214	144
Divorced	176	131	118	110	70	171	127	184	108	163

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.								
	Tract 15.03	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	6.1	16.6	1.6	8.2	2.0	9.4	10.4	8.0	4.3
Square miles	2.3	6.4	.6	3.2	.8	3.6	4.0	3.1	1.7
AGE									
All persons	4 263	2 990	2 236	2 928	1 447	2 252	330	43	1 381
Under 5 years	251	240	162	262	116	181	24	2	89
5 to 9 years	308	215	217	241	128	163	28	1	101
10 to 14 years	332	214	219	284	145	226	20	2	125
15 to 19 years	279	214	158	271	117	181	15	4	117
20 to 24 years	217	209	118	152	57	119	15	1	83
25 to 34 years	584	435	324	387	179	301	46	5	182
35 to 44 years	769	446	300	477	159	352	59	9	243
45 to 54 years	500	335	221	263	137	217	26	5	229
55 to 64 years	473	245	224	238	169	203	48	2	122
65 to 74 years	371	279	179	232	149	197	28	7	61
75 to 84 years	148	143	85	99	70	92	17	4	24
85 years and over	31	15	29	22	21	20	4	1	5
3 and 4 years	100	106	67	107	39	72	8	—	43
16 years and over	3 305	2 276	1 604	2 088	1 034	1 640	255	38	1 041
18 years and over	3 190	2 188	1 543	1 982	1 570	1 570	249	36	992
21 years and over	3 046	2 065	1 458	1 828	925	1 474	242	34	926
60 years and over	793	565	402	474	338	416	75	12	145
62 years and over	696	512	365	418	297	374	64	12	128
Median	37.1	34.3	32.5	32.3	34.3	33.7	37.3	41.8	34.7
Female	2 175	1 556	1 196	1 605	781	1 213	157	19	691
Under 5 years	123	116	64	147	60	96	15	—	36
5 to 9 years	150	102	112	113	63	83	12	—	47
10 to 14 years	174	97	105	142	55	105	6	1	71
15 to 19 years	140	113	83	132	54	86	4	1	54
20 to 24 years	115	107	59	85	37	67	8	—	44
25 to 34 years	301	229	181	228	106	166	25	2	93
35 to 44 years	373	231	164	253	79	199	23	5	128
45 to 54 years	258	174	122	147	74	114	12	2	117
55 to 64 years	249	134	130	144	96	109	28	2	53
65 to 74 years	192	156	98	137	94	114	11	4	32
75 to 84 years	79	87	52	67	50	61	10	1	13
85 years and over	21	10	26	10	13	13	3	1	3
3 and 4 years	48	52	24	57	22	36	5	—	15
16 years and over	1 694	1 217	899	1 181	594	910	123	18	522
18 years and over	1 644	1 171	866	1 127	565	873	122	18	501
21 years and over	1 565	1 112	822	1 048	538	830	119	17	471
60 years and over	428	329	241	290	209	248	39	6	71
62 years and over	365	294	220	260	188	224	34	6	62
Median	37.1	35.7	34.7	33.3	37.5	35.3	37.3	46.5	35.0
Male	2 088	1 434	1 040	1 323	666	1 039	173	24	690
Median age	37.2	33.0	30.4	29.9	30.0	31.9	37.4	38.5	34.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 263	2 990	2 236	2 928	1 447	2 252	330	43	1 381
In households	4 252	2 988	2 224	2 862	1 447	2 243	330	43	1 381
Householder	1 622	1 190	848	1 065	549	838	128	16	453
Family householder	1 260	840	603	775	372	609	98	15	402
Nonfamily householder	362	350	245	290	177	229	30	1	51
Living alone	296	297	216	261	156	205	27	1	43
Spouse	1 137	650	362	519	172	437	93	15	372
Child	1 319	935	761	1 068	480	754	95	11	504
Other relatives	65	90	159	114	191	139	6	1	29
Nonrelatives	109	123	94	96	55	75	8	—	23
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	11	2	12	30	—	9	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.62	2.51	2.62	2.69	2.64	2.68	2.58	2.69	3.05
Persons per family	3.00	2.99	3.13	3.19	3.27	3.18	2.98	2.80	3.25
Persons 65 years and over	550	437	293	353	240	309	49	12	90
In households	550	437	284	337	240	309	49	12	90
Householder	352	302	208	238	179	214	32	6	60
Nonfamily householder	112	133	99	116	88	103	11	—	22
Living alone	109	131	93	109	79	101	10	—	21
Spouse	177	122	65	79	46	79	14	5	25
Other relatives	19	11	9	16	12	14	3	1	4
Nonrelatives	2	2	2	4	3	2	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 260	840	603	775	372	609	98	15	402
With own children under 18 years	544	388	274	435	161	307	35	3	199
Number of own children under 18 years	1 031	728	572	860	332	569	79	7	369
Married-couple families	1 137	650	362	519	172	437	93	15	372
With own children under 18 years	487	270	126	241	58	204	33	3	178
Number of own children under 18 years	941	497	265	480	174	390	77	7	332
Female householder, no husband present	92	158	199	224	176	149	2	—	22
With own children under 18 years	47	100	125	173	93	92	—	—	15
Number of own children under 18 years	74	200	263	354	204	161	—	—	29
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 644	1 080	723	938	455	753	134	20	529
Never married	353	281	241	300	164	207	24	5	116
Now married, except separated	1 157	667	373	539	180	452	94	15	374
Separated	7	14	11	15	28	17	2	—	5
Widowed	31	34	30	22	23	22	3	—	5
Divorced	96	84	68	62	60	55	11	—	29
Females 15 years and over	1 728	1 241	915	1 203	603	929	124	18	537
Never married	298	245	226	337	172	204	12	1	101
Now married, except separated	1 155	670	386	553	182	454	95	15	376
Separated	25	23	28	39	42	36	1	—	5
Widowed	144	168	139	143	146	118	10	1	33
Divorced	106	135	136	131	76	117	6	1	22

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.		Remainder of Black Hawk County					
	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	29.8	8.0	2.3	4.1	.5	.9	11.4	.2
Square miles	11.5	3.1	.9	1.6	.2	.3	4.4	.1
AGE								
All persons	2 386	88	46	30	12	6	5 346	—
Under 5 years	176	2	3	1	1	—	455	—
5 to 9 years	205	8	6	1	—	—	427	—
10 to 14 years	201	9	4	2	—	—	479	—
15 to 19 years	143	5	2	4	—	—	400	—
20 to 24 years	118	5	1	1	3	—	298	—
25 to 34 years	400	10	9	3	1	—	847	—
35 to 44 years	498	15	8	6	2	2	855	—
45 to 54 years	279	14	2	4	1	—	510	—
55 to 64 years	161	13	7	6	1	1	480	—
65 to 74 years	132	2	2	1	3	—	406	—
75 to 84 years	59	5	2	1	—	3	155	—
85 years and over	14	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
3 and 4 years	72	1	2	—	—	—	175	—
16 years and over	1 776	67	32	25	11	6	3 904	—
18 years and over	1 709	65	31	23	11	6	3 730	—
21 years and over	1 642	64	31	22	11	6	3 510	—
60 years and over	284	14	8	7	3	4	862	—
62 years and over	256	13	7	5	3	4	746	—
Median	34.0	37.3	33.3	38.5	43.5	70.0	32.7	—
Female	1 193	47	20	15	9	4	2 702	—
Under 5 years	98	2	1	1	1	—	204	—
5 to 9 years	84	5	1	1	—	—	183	—
10 to 14 years	95	7	2	1	—	—	239	—
15 to 19 years	67	3	—	2	—	—	188	—
20 to 24 years	58	3	—	—	2	—	147	—
25 to 34 years	219	5	7	1	1	—	479	—
35 to 44 years	245	7	2	4	1	1	423	—
45 to 54 years	142	6	1	1	1	—	252	—
55 to 64 years	73	6	3	3	1	1	254	—
65 to 74 years	66	2	1	—	2	—	214	—
75 to 84 years	35	1	2	1	—	2	97	—
85 years and over	11	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
3 and 4 years	35	1	—	—	—	—	80	—
16 years and over	900	32	16	12	8	4	2 039	—
18 years and over	872	30	16	11	8	4	1 962	—
21 years and over	836	30	16	10	8	4	1 855	—
60 years and over	150	7	4	4	2	3	482	—
62 years and over	135	6	3	3	2	3	413	—
Median	34.2	33.5	33.7	35.8	42.5	70.0	33.5	—
Male	1 193	41	26	15	3	2	2 644	—
Median age	33.9	38.8	29.5	40.5	44.5	59.0	31.7	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 386	88	46	30	12	6	5 346	—
In households	2 277	88	46	30	12	6	5 335	—
Householder	824	30	15	12	6	4	1 960	—
Family householder	669	29	13	9	4	2	1 519	—
Nonfamily householder	155	1	2	3	2	2	441	—
Living alone	126	—	1	3	1	2	366	—
Spouse	612	28	11	9	3	2	1 195	—
Child	771	29	15	8	1	—	1 869	—
Other relatives	18	—	1	1	1	—	137	—
Nonrelatives	52	1	4	—	1	—	174	—
Institutionalized persons	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Persons per household	2.76	2.93	3.07	2.50	2.00	1.50	2.72	—
Persons per family	3.09	2.97	3.08	3.00	2.25	2.00	3.11	—
Persons 65 years and over	205	7	4	2	3	3	595	—
In households	179	7	4	2	3	3	595	—
Householder	113	4	3	2	2	2	418	—
Nonfamily householder	39	—	1	1	1	1	189	—
Living alone	37	—	1	1	1	1	181	—
Spouse	62	3	—	—	1	1	144	—
Other relatives	3	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Nonrelatives	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Institutionalized persons	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	669	29	13	9	4	2	1 519	—
With own children under 18 years	359	9	7	3	1	—	823	—
Number of own children under 18 years	670	23	12	6	1	—	1 524	—
Married-couple families	612	28	11	9	3	2	1 195	—
With own children under 18 years	321	8	6	3	1	—	593	—
Number of own children under 18 years	611	21	10	6	1	—	1 159	—
Female householder, no husband present	46	—	—	—	1	—	249	—
With own children under 18 years	34	—	—	—	—	—	191	—
Number of own children under 18 years	51	—	—	—	—	—	297	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	888	36	17	14	3	2	1 909	—
Never married	202	7	5	4	—	—	449	—
Now married, except separated	619	28	11	9	3	2	1 222	—
Separated	10	1	—	—	—	—	22	—
Widowed	14	—	—	—	—	—	48	—
Divorced	43	—	1	1	—	—	168	—
Females 15 years and over	916	33	16	12	8	4	2 076	—
Never married	172	5	—	2	1	—	357	—
Now married, except separated	621	28	11	9	3	2	1 220	—
Separated	6	—	—	—	—	—	36	—
Widowed	52	—	2	1	2	2	229	—
Divorced	65	—	3	—	2	—	234	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Black Hawk County—Con.							
	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	95.4	118.5	205.3	347.4	3.7	132.8	18.2	298.3
Square miles	36.8	45.7	79.3	134.1	1.4	51.3	7.0	115.2
AGE								
All persons	1 088	1 856	3 831	2 883	220	3 997	139	3 579
Under 5 years	57	87	295	229	14	266	8	261
5 to 9 years	97	90	391	295	19	307	13	291
10 to 14 years	102	136	337	282	26	311	9	321
15 to 19 years	73	155	283	210	17	282	11	247
20 to 24 years	45	91	180	149	11	215	9	175
25 to 34 years	135	211	613	419	39	570	16	494
35 to 44 years	211	328	585	423	45	589	29	594
45 to 54 years	177	316	383	348	14	446	17	461
55 to 64 years	87	187	374	238	15	392	11	344
65 to 74 years	70	153	259	169	14	346	9	231
75 to 84 years	30	78	102	104	6	194	5	121
85 years and over	4	24	29	17	—	79	2	39
3 and 4 years	22	29	122	97	6	122	2	131
16 years and over	820	1 510	2 742	2 031	153	3 052	103	2 648
18 years and over	790	1 440	2 619	1 946	147	2 953	99	2 531
21 years and over	751	1 369	2 484	1 833	142	2 793	96	2 423
60 years and over	137	340	593	406	27	816	21	537
62 years and over	123	317	518	352	25	741	19	456
Median	36.8	40.3	32.5	31.7	32.3	35.7	35.7	35.0
Female	540	905	1 913	1 421	109	2 063	73	1 803
Under 5 years	28	37	150	95	8	133	5	131
5 to 9 years	48	41	192	138	12	146	6	152
10 to 14 years	49	68	168	141	9	150	5	148
15 to 19 years	36	70	141	111	10	135	4	114
20 to 24 years	17	47	79	75	4	98	7	87
25 to 34 years	70	103	318	211	21	298	9	257
35 to 44 years	110	175	280	209	22	292	16	297
45 to 54 years	80	138	187	160	6	232	7	233
55 to 64 years	48	96	192	123	8	204	7	162
65 to 74 years	35	80	124	88	6	198	4	127
75 to 84 years	16	36	63	61	3	117	2	71
85 years and over	3	14	19	9	—	60	1	24
3 and 4 years	10	13	59	29	5	61	2	61
16 years and over	406	747	1 371	1 020	75	1 605	53	1 348
18 years and over	391	713	1 306	973	71	1 561	53	1 290
21 years and over	376	678	1 243	916	69	1 484	51	1 240
60 years and over	74	173	310	221	14	484	10	290
62 years and over	65	161	271	196	13	444	9	253
Median	37.2	41.0	32.7	31.9	32.1	37.3	35.2	35.4
Male	548	951	1 918	1 462	111	1 934	66	1 776
Median age	36.3	39.6	32.4	31.5	32.5	34.2	37.0	34.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	1 088	1 856	3 831	2 883	220	3 997	139	3 579
In households	1 088	1 639	3 831	2 883	220	3 950	139	3 579
Householder	388	605	1 335	959	75	1 535	50	1 262
Family householder	338	493	1 078	788	62	1 152	42	1 050
Nonfamily householder	50	112	257	171	13	383	8	212
Living alone	46	89	224	156	11	340	6	187
Spouse	319	463	936	719	57	1 008	40	969
Child	361	500	1 432	1 114	81	1 256	45	1 241
Other relatives	10	23	56	34	4	52	—	44
Nonrelatives	10	48	72	57	3	99	4	63
Institutionalized persons	—	202	—	—	—	45	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	15	—	—	—	2	—	—
Persons per household	2.80	2.71	2.87	3.01	2.93	2.57	2.78	2.84
Persons per family	3.04	3.00	3.25	3.37	3.29	3.01	3.02	3.15
Persons 65 years and over	104	255	390	290	20	619	16	391
In households	104	166	390	290	20	574	16	391
Householder	67	109	269	194	15	411	10	260
Nonfamily householder	18	40	115	69	7	195	1	103
Living alone	17	39	111	67	7	191	1	103
Spouse	35	50	102	87	3	146	6	120
Other relatives	2	6	17	9	2	14	—	10
Nonrelatives	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	1
Institutionalized persons	—	89	—	—	—	45	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	338	493	1 078	788	62	1 152	42	1 050
With own children under 18 years	154	205	568	418	37	539	22	513
Number of own children under 18 years	292	367	1 172	895	72	999	39	1 015
Married-couple families	319	463	936	719	57	1 008	40	969
With own children under 18 years	145	191	478	383	33	440	21	464
Number of own children under 18 years	277	348	1 024	835	65	846	37	928
Female householder, no husband present	13	13	102	50	4	111	2	55
With own children under 18 years	5	6	71	25	4	77	1	36
Number of own children under 18 years	9	7	122	45	7	117	2	65
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	417	784	1 405	1 030	81	1 479	52	1 334
Never married	73	236	346	230	19	338	9	270
Now married, except separated	324	475	945	729	57	1 024	41	985
Separated	2	11	5	1	—	13	1	5
Widowed	3	16	35	21	3	33	1	22
Divorced	15	50	68	45	1	71	—	52
Females 15 years and over	415	759	1 403	1 047	80	1 634	57	1 372
Never married	51	180	236	186	13	256	9	208
Now married, except separated	326	472	944	725	57	1 022	41	979
Separated	2	2	7	8	—	17	1	6
Widowed	23	61	121	92	4	236	2	111
Divorced	13	44	95	36	6	103	4	68

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremer County							
	Tract 40	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 43	Tract 44	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	6.6	27.8	35.2	217.7	257.0	455.1	117.4	17.4
Square miles	2.6	10.7	13.6	84.1	99.2	175.7	45.3	6.7
AGE								
All persons	2 689	3 000	3 091	2 030	2 799	2 904	4 155	2 145
Under 5 years	81	186	185	146	176	205	260	139
5 to 9 years	74	279	217	169	218	224	348	140
10 to 14 years	84	263	248	187	173	249	367	146
15 to 19 years	501	185	225	158	175	216	305	138
20 to 24 years	741	151	227	94	137	141	190	82
25 to 34 years	184	405	412	258	398	415	582	250
35 to 44 years	198	495	410	295	330	415	740	272
45 to 54 years	130	371	327	285	381	327	508	224
55 to 64 years	147	303	279	163	271	279	324	199
65 to 74 years	169	210	303	158	293	283	295	241
75 to 84 years	192	130	193	102	192	128	175	214
85 years and over	188	22	65	15	55	22	61	100
3 and 4 years	35	76	84	62	76	89	122	53
16 years and over	2 441	2 233	2 382	1 497	2 200	2 186	3 108	1 691
18 years and over	2 403	2 140	2 280	1 425	2 117	2 084	2 973	1 629
21 years and over	1 715	2 061	2 185	1 356	2 033	1 985	2 834	1 569
60 years and over	630	508	705	340	664	565	689	656
62 years and over	599	449	643	310	612	518	627	620
Median	22.5	35.8	35.9	35.1	39.0	35.0	35.4	41.5
Female	1 488	1 530	1 615	1 004	1 422	1 372	2 157	1 143
Under 5 years	42	88	94	72	77	110	140	61
5 to 9 years	33	145	100	83	112	114	189	66
10 to 14 years	38	125	120	94	77	106	183	76
15 to 19 years	276	88	110	71	93	85	161	61
20 to 24 years	362	73	116	45	61	58	85	44
25 to 34 years	85	218	215	122	196	190	313	126
35 to 44 years	105	251	206	144	167	197	375	138
45 to 54 years	67	183	167	144	188	155	240	112
55 to 64 years	79	161	150	76	138	137	159	111
65 to 74 years	117	115	171	88	169	144	169	136
75 to 84 years	134	72	121	55	101	63	107	138
85 years and over	150	11	45	10	43	13	36	74
3 and 4 years	18	33	46	33	39	57	66	22
16 years and over	1 371	1 160	1 267	742	1 137	1 032	1 606	926
18 years and over	1 356	1 110	1 210	707	1 093	987	1 540	902
21 years and over	983	1 069	1 174	677	1 054	947	1 468	870
60 years and over	446	278	410	182	370	282	396	404
62 years and over	429	242	382	172	347	263	365	385
Median	24.1	36.4	37.5	36.4	41.3	36.0	35.2	45.0
Male	1 201	1 470	1 476	1 026	1 377	1 532	1 998	1 002
Median age	21.9	35.1	34.2	33.9	36.5	34.2	35.5	37.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 689	3 000	3 091	2 030	2 799	2 904	4 155	2 145
In households	1 480	3 000	3 041	2 030	2 746	2 904	4 121	2 062
Householder	696	1 140	1 288	719	1 086	1 057	1 544	864
Family householder	386	888	846	569	826	849	1 187	614
Nonfamily householder	310	252	442	150	260	208	357	250
Living alone	275	224	393	140	241	184	321	234
Spouse	345	826	747	536	749	778	1 075	534
Child	347	946	868	736	837	973	1 388	593
Other relatives	24	37	41	21	40	47	48	34
Nonrelatives	68	51	97	18	34	49	66	37
Institutionalized persons	183	—	50	—	53	—	34	83
Other persons in group quarters	1 026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.13	2.63	2.36	2.82	2.53	2.75	2.67	2.39
Persons per family	2.85	3.04	2.96	3.27	2.97	3.12	3.12	2.89
Persons 65 years and over	549	362	561	275	540	433	531	555
In households	372	362	561	275	508	433	497	473
Householder	288	238	388	192	353	282	350	328
Nonfamily householder	190	86	193	93	160	101	159	165
Living alone	189	83	189	90	157	100	158	164
Spouse	75	113	155	78	142	132	135	132
Other relatives	9	9	13	3	10	19	11	12
Nonrelatives	—	2	5	2	3	—	1	1
Institutionalized persons	177	—	—	—	32	—	34	82
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	386	888	846	569	826	849	1 187	614
With own children under 18 years	143	429	384	286	347	386	592	270
Number of own children under 18 years	275	833	735	595	662	799	1 148	490
Married-couple families	345	826	747	536	749	778	1 075	534
With own children under 18 years	123	385	319	263	306	351	517	222
Number of own children under 18 years	241	764	630	552	596	745	1 017	409
Female householder, no husband present	34	50	72	22	61	32	84	61
With own children under 18 years	18	37	52	18	34	20	60	41
Number of own children under 18 years	31	59	84	35	53	35	110	70
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 075	1 100	1 140	773	1 076	1 184	1 535	780
Never married	638	203	281	178	242	305	323	171
Now married, except separated	371	832	763	544	761	796	1 091	551
Separated	3	5	11	1	4	8	11	3
Widowed	38	16	25	26	32	19	38	32
Divorced	25	44	60	24	37	56	72	23
Females 15 years and over	1 375	1 172	1 301	755	1 156	1 042	1 645	940
Never married	664	171	266	104	165	126	274	121
Now married, except separated	375	831	759	546	758	792	1 099	550
Separated	5	5	8	3	5	4	21	8
Widowed	277	101	187	85	177	92	176	210
Divorced	54	64	81	17	51	28	75	51

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo—Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Block Hawk County	
		Total	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city	Tract 17.02	Tract 19
AGE						
All persons	136 236	113 656	33 241	57 581	1 738	1 456
Under 5 years	8 443	7 083	1 688	3 742	96	102
5 to 9 years	9 576	7 929	2 024	3 993	105	91
10 to 14 years	9 665	7 965	2 021	3 971	129	116
15 to 19 years	10 833	8 974	3 822	3 490	126	94
20 to 24 years	12 954	11 253	6 265	3 824	86	67
25 to 34 years	18 828	15 956	3 967	8 653	230	218
35 to 44 years	19 972	16 831	4 399	8 776	315	236
45 to 54 years	13 910	11 369	2 936	5 771	165	136
55 to 64 years	11 998	10 040	2 342	5 563	183	136
65 to 74 years	11 089	9 139	2 032	5 450	200	160
75 to 84 years	6 602	5 278	1 171	3 309	85	83
85 years and over	2 366	1 839	574	1 039	18	17
3 and 4 years	3 521	2 933	713	1 525	44	42
16 years and over	106 784	89 220	27 135	45 157	1 383	1 125
18 years and over	103 330	86 438	26 430	43 781	1 340	1 093
21 years and over	94 485	78 864	21 827	41 657	1 262	1 040
60 years and over	26 215	21 465	4 975	12 742	407	329
62 years and over	23 817	19 446	4 525	11 617	360	306
Median	34.0	33.7	27.1	36.2	37.9	36.7
Female	71 074	59 450	17 634	30 346	795	795
Under 5 years	4 098	3 421	813	1 825	55	50
5 to 9 years	4 672	3 843	1 003	1 936	58	45
10 to 14 years	4 695	3 883	972	1 948	73	60
15 to 19 years	5 594	4 667	2 157	1 707	70	49
20 to 24 years	6 682	5 864	3 329	1 980	43	38
25 to 34 years	9 826	8 376	2 069	4 545	125	118
35 to 44 years	10 119	8 542	2 267	4 456	157	132
45 to 54 years	6 949	5 700	1 478	2 936	89	67
55 to 64 years	6 335	5 329	1 233	2 998	111	77
65 to 74 years	6 223	5 116	1 123	3 114	113	93
75 to 84 years	4 118	3 327	747	2 112	56	55
85 years and over	1 763	1 382	443	789	8	11
3 and 4 years	1 704	1 393	354	726	24	18
16 years and over	56 744	47 582	14 657	24 283	760	629
18 years and over	55 072	46 240	14 331	23 610	735	609
21 years and over	50 271	42 085	11 640	22 550	692	584
60 years and over	15 430	12 665	2 962	7 637	240	201
62 years and over	14 104	11 522	2 709	6 982	217	187
Median	35.0	34.7	28.0	37.5	38.1	37.7
Male	65 162	54 206	15 607	27 235	780	661
Median age	32.8	32.6	26.3	34.7	37.6	35.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	136 236	113 656	33 241	57 581	1 738	1 456
In households	128 989	107 755	28 423	56 750	1 677	1 447
Householder	52 032	43 672	11 419	24 076	684	586
Family householder	35 937	29 795	7 489	15 777	481	415
Nonfamily householder	16 095	13 877	3 930	8 299	203	171
Living alone	13 257	11 250	2 720	7 104	179	156
Spouse	30 563	25 005	6 399	12 907	404	339
Child	38 705	32 087	7 911	16 339	489	434
Other relatives	2 199	1 911	382	1 180	45	40
Nonrelatives	5 490	5 080	2 312	2 248	55	48
Institutionalized persons	1 868	1 473	569	673	31	—
Other persons in group quarters	5 379	4 428	4 249	158	30	9
Persons per household	2.49	2.48	2.50	2.37	2.46	2.48
Persons per family	3.00	3.00	2.98	2.95	2.96	2.98
Persons 65 years and over	20 057	16 256	3 777	9 798	303	260
In households	18 568	15 091	3 228	9 310	290	260
Householder	13 066	10 649	2 244	6 648	200	183
Nonfamily householder	6 307	5 161	1 012	3 411	90	89
Living alone	6 164	5 035	984	3 331	84	88
Spouse	4 877	3 917	879	2 342	74	68
Other relatives	493	407	82	241	12	7
Nonrelatives	132	118	23	79	4	2
Institutionalized persons	1 470	1 146	549	469	13	—
Other persons in group quarters	19	19	—	19	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	35 937	29 795	7 489	15 777	481	415
With own children under 18 years	16 770	13 947	3 575	7 094	208	192
Number of own children under 18 years	31 367	25 895	6 543	13 032	371	330
Married-couple families	30 586	25 013	6 397	12 899	399	329
With own children under 18 years	13 430	10 954	2 831	5 372	163	139
Number of own children under 18 years	26 074	21 169	5 422	10 266	309	256
Female householder, no husband present	4 180	3 767	892	2 278	64	77
With own children under 18 years	2 749	2 472	638	1 421	33	49
Number of own children under 18 years	4 392	3 927	982	2 290	47	69
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	50 943	42 376	12 662	21 238	636	507
Never married	14 797	12 529	5 225	5 351	155	116
Now married, except separated	31 257	25 568	6 572	13 184	416	336
Separated	467	422	81	276	5	7
Widowed	1 269	1 044	212	656	19	15
Divorced	3 153	2 813	572	1 771	41	33
Females 15 years and over	57 609	48 303	14 846	24 637	772	640
Never married	14 020	12 175	5 825	4 866	155	114
Now married, except separated	31 251	25 573	6 552	13 243	429	349
Separated	653	594	124	393	10	18
Widowed	7 211	5 907	1 369	3 658	105	88
Divorced	4 474	4 054	976	2 477	73	71

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Falls city, Block Hawk County		Waterloo city, Block Hawk County				
	Tract 23	Tract 1	Tract 7	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	
AGE							
All persons	10 170	971	815	1 086	1 726	1 450	
Under 5 years	254	69	57	60	95	102	
5 to 9 years	316	43	48	79	105	91	
10 to 14 years	324	34	67	76	129	116	
15 to 19 years	2 353	49	94	63	126	94	
20 to 24 years	3 819	89	59	54	83	67	
25 to 34 years	726	133	121	160	229	218	
35 to 44 years	701	102	114	158	313	234	
45 to 54 years	549	75	68	112	164	136	
55 to 64 years	466	83	68	117	182	135	
65 to 74 years	370	120	69	119	197	160	
75 to 84 years	232	122	44	61	85	80	
85 years and over	60	52	6	27	18	17	
3 and 4 years	94	21	22	26	44	42	
16 years and over	9 214	818	620	858	1 372	1 119	
18 years and over	9 095	809	576	838	1 329	1 087	
21 years and over	5 455	759	535	798	1 251	1 034	
60 years and over	919	337	156	262	404	325	
62 years and over	811	318	146	244	357	302	
Median	21.3	41.1	31.9	38.9	37.9	36.6	
Female							
Under 5 years	5 592	516	410	579	949	791	
5 to 9 years	114	31	23	21	54	50	
10 to 14 years	138	19	22	47	58	45	
15 to 19 years	155	14	29	33	73	60	
20 to 24 years	1 425	25	41	30	41	38	
25 to 34 years	2 093	40	31	32	41	49	
35 to 44 years	360	60	64	84	124	118	
45 to 54 years	380	49	57	84	156	131	
55 to 64 years	276	36	29	57	88	67	
65 to 74 years	255	42	40	64	110	76	
75 to 84 years	217	70	38	68	111	93	
85 years and over	139	89	32	35	56	53	
3 and 4 years	40	41	4	24	8	11	
16 years and over	45	9	8	7	24	18	
18 years and over	5 152	448	325	471	752	625	
21 years and over	5 097	441	309	463	727	605	
60 years and over	2 929	419	286	443	684	580	
62 years and over	537	222	94	158	238	198	
Median	473	212	88	149	215	184	
Male	21.2	50.2	33.5	40.4	38.0	37.6	
Median age	4 578	455	405	507	777	659	
Median age	21.5	35.0	29.6	36.3	37.6	35.1	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	10 170	971	815	1 086	1 726	1 450	
In households	5 931	917	769	1 074	1 665	1 441	
Householder	2 409	574	329	447	678	582	
Family householder	1 315	160	195	303	477	413	
Nonfamily householder	1 094	414	134	144	201	169	
Living alone	585	387	115	128	178	154	
Spouse	1 105	83	108	222	401	337	
Child	1 262	176	243	309	488	434	
Other relatives	78	22	39	48	44	40	
Nonrelatives	1 077	62	50	48	54	48	
Institutionalized persons	—	39	44	—	31	—	
Other persons in group quarters	4 239	15	2	12	30	9	
Persons per household	2.48	1.64	2.42	2.41	2.47	2.48	
Persons per family	2.89	2.91	3.11	2.95	2.97	2.98	
Persons 65 years and over							
662	294	119	207	300	257	257	
In households	662	285	118	198	287	257	
Householder	463	257	96	145	198	181	
Nonfamily householder	221	222	63	73	89	88	
Living alone	213	218	59	70	73	67	
Spouse	176	18	12	47	7	7	
Other relatives	18	5	6	5	12	2	
Nonrelatives	5	5	4	1	4	—	
Institutionalized persons	1	—	—	—	13	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	8	1	9	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	1 315	160	195	303	477	413	
With own children under 18 years	569	84	95	117	207	192	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 011	145	174	219	370	330	
Married-couple families	1 105	82	107	220	396	327	
With own children under 18 years	443	30	50	70	162	139	
Number of own children under 18 years	815	61	109	142	308	256	
Female householder, no husband present	180	61	72	64	63	77	
With own children under 18 years	113	44	39	38	33	49	
Number of own children under 18 years	182	66	55	65	47	69	
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	4 091	373	307	393	633	505	
Never married	2 801	161	115	116	155	116	
Now married, except separated	1 143	89	109	224	413	334	
Separated	14	11	10	3	5	7	
Widowed	33	21	15	18	19	15	
Divorced	100	91	58	32	41	33	
Females 15 years and over	5 185	452	336	478	764	636	
Never married	3 621	110	87	93	154	114	
Now married, except separated	1 134	93	116	233	426	347	
Separated	24	17	13	8	10	18	
Widowed	225	143	63	88	103	86	
Divorced	181	89	57	56	71	71	

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Black Hawk County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Black Hawk County	
	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Total	Waterloo city	Tract 17.02	Tract 19
AGE					
All persons	8 584	8 514	8 068	1 181	772
Under 5 years	1 007	999	929	163	76
5 to 9 years	984	975	940	135	68
10 to 14 years	1 007	1 003	967	151	103
15 to 19 years	832	820	747	145	80
20 to 24 years	613	594	505	69	51
25 to 34 years	1 255	1 243	1 184	154	83
35 to 44 years	1 021	1 020	988	162	115
45 to 54 years	673	672	654	99	80
55 to 64 years	599	597	582	52	67
65 to 74 years	382	382	375	34	35
75 to 84 years	167	166	158	14	11
85 years and over	44	43	39	3	3
3 and 4 years	430	426	393	62	28
16 years and over	5 413	5 365	5 064	704	507
18 years and over	5 062	5 016	4 731	641	471
21 years and over	4 609	4 577	4 371	565	431
60 years and over	890	887	860	68	87
62 years and over	764	761	738	59	68
Median	23.6	23.7	24.4	19.8	26.0
Female					
Under 5 years	4 600	4 573	4 354	643	407
5 to 9 years	529	528	487	91	44
10 to 14 years	458	451	432	54	36
15 to 19 years	474	473	454	66	43
20 to 24 years	404	398	365	62	33
25 to 34 years	337	332	293	44	29
35 to 44 years	768	763	735	103	48
45 to 54 years	554	554	538	96	66
55 to 64 years	388	388	382	59	46
65 to 74 years	321	320	316	31	33
65 to 74 years	221	221	217	25	19
75 to 84 years	117	117	111	11	8
85 years and over	29	28	24	1	2
3 and 4 years	228	227	208	32	17
16 years and over	3 063	3 045	2 907	422	278
18 years and over	2 883	2 866	2 735	393	261
21 years and over	2 662	2 651	2 553	357	245
60 years and over	522	521	506	50	48
62 years and over	455	454	439	43	38
Median	26.2	26.3	26.9	25.5	29.9
Male	3 984	3 941	3 714	538	365
Median age	20.4	20.3	20.2	16.9	21.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	8 584	8 514	8 068	1 181	772
In households	8 380	8 337	7 992	1 176	772
Householder	2 909	2 894	2 769	381	251
Family householder	2 090	2 080	2 007	296	193
Nonfamily householder	819	814	762	85	58
Living alone	705	702	666	80	49
Spouse	813	809	790	116	99
Child	3 545	3 525	3 382	570	302
Other relatives	725	724	710	69	95
Nonrelatives	388	385	341	40	25
Institutionalized persons	101	96	70	5	—
Other persons in group quarters	103	81	6	—	—
Persons per household	2.82	2.83	2.85	3.09	3.12
Persons per family	3.36	3.36	3.38	3.56	3.61
Persons 65 years and over	593	591	572	51	49
In households	563	562	556	48	49
Householder	416	415	411	39	31
Nonfamily householder	200	199	196	26	13
Living alone	182	181	179	25	12
Spouse	100	100	100	6	12
Other relatives	40	40	39	3	6
Nonrelatives	7	7	6	—	—
Institutionalized persons	30	29	16	3	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	2 090	2 080	2 007	296	193
With own children under 18 years	1 338	1 330	1 269	227	114
Number of own children under 18 years	2 918	2 898	2 768	481	223
Married-couple families	862	855	829	121	108
With own children under 18 years	439	434	415	78	64
Number of own children under 18 years	916	905	866	164	124
Female householder, no husband present	1 095	1 092	1 052	161	72
With own children under 18 years	819	816	778	140	43
Number of own children under 18 years	1 870	1 861	1 779	307	86
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	2 447	2 416	2 251	300	241
Never married	1 064	1 040	926	144	86
Now married, except separated	922	915	885	123	117
Separated	114	114	110	10	10
Widowed	73	73	67	3	6
Divorced	274	274	263	20	22
Females 15 years and over	3 139	3 121	2 981	432	284
Never married	1 226	1 214	1 126	182	86
Now married, except separated	863	859	841	125	104
Separated	213	213	210	29	18
Widowed	376	375	364	39	30
Divorced	461	460	440	57	46

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County					
	Tract 1	Tract 7	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)
AGE						
All persons	760	749	1 133	1 181	1 346	772
Under 5 years.....	86	97	102	163	112	76
5 to 9 years.....	85	100	134	135	126	68
10 to 14 years.....	66	95	141	151	139	103
15 to 19 years.....	74	65	93	145	109	80
20 to 24 years.....	53	59	63	69	50	51
25 to 34 years.....	132	109	159	154	159	83
35 to 44 years.....	78	74	140	162	148	115
45 to 54 years.....	56	48	109	99	122	80
55 to 64 years.....	73	50	106	52	161	67
65 to 74 years.....	43	38	60	34	138	35
75 to 84 years.....	12	13	24	14	63	11
85 years and over.....	2	1	2	3	19	3
3 and 4 years.....	39	46	41	62	39	28
16 years and over.....	509	443	735	704	946	507
18 years and over.....	485	408	695	641	889	471
21 years and over.....	440	376	651	565	847	431
60 years and over.....	96	78	140	68	311	87
62 years and over.....	80	67	121	59	275	68
Median.....	25.9	21.3	26.9	19.8	34.1	26.0
Female	403	389	608	643	730	407
Under 5 years.....	43	55	43	91	57	44
5 to 9 years.....	39	40	63	54	63	36
10 to 14 years.....	33	41	70	66	55	43
15 to 19 years.....	35	29	53	62	53	33
20 to 24 years.....	34	35	26	44	32	29
25 to 34 years.....	79	62	95	103	95	48
35 to 44 years.....	41	40	79	96	74	66
45 to 54 years.....	35	30	65	59	66	46
55 to 64 years.....	38	26	65	31	91	33
65 to 74 years.....	21	22	30	25	86	19
75 to 84 years.....	5	9	17	11	47	8
85 years and over.....	—	—	2	1	11	2
3 and 4 years.....	19	24	17	32	22	17
16 years and over.....	283	245	423	422	546	278
18 years and over.....	266	232	398	393	518	261
21 years and over.....	246	213	374	357	493	245
60 years and over.....	45	44	83	50	192	48
62 years and over.....	35	38	71	43	174	38
Median.....	27.0	24.2	29.9	25.5	36.3	29.9
Male	357	360	525	538	616	365
Median age.....	24.5	17.8	22.4	16.9	29.8	21.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	760	749	1 133	1 181	1 346	772
In households.....	715	743	1 133	1 176	1 346	772
Householder.....	284	253	396	381	507	251
Family householder.....	171	175	296	296	352	193
Nonfamily householder.....	113	78	100	85	155	58
Living alone.....	100	74	87	80	139	49
Spouse.....	51	44	137	116	159	99
Child.....	278	314	446	570	458	302
Other relatives.....	65	101	109	69	184	95
Nonrelatives.....	37	31	45	40	38	25
Institutionalized persons.....	44	4	—	5	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	1	2	—	—	—	—
Persons per household.....	2.48	2.89	2.86	3.09	2.68	3.12
Persons per family.....	3.25	3.57	3.32	3.56	3.29	3.61
Persons 65 years and over	57	52	86	51	220	49
In households.....	57	52	86	48	220	49
Householder.....	51	38	63	39	162	31
Nonfamily householder.....	26	16	26	26	78	13
Living alone.....	23	16	23	25	71	12
Spouse.....	5	8	18	6	44	12
Other relatives.....	—	6	4	3	12	6
Nonrelatives.....	1	—	1	—	2	—
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	171	175	296	296	352	193
With own children under 18 years.....	108	107	155	227	155	114
Number of own children under 18 years.....	225	266	348	481	323	223
Married-couple families	51	46	141	121	166	108
With own children under 18 years.....	20	18	55	78	57	64
Number of own children under 18 years.....	41	42	121	164	110	124
Female householder, no husband present	109	113	133	161	165	72
With own children under 18 years.....	81	83	86	140	89	43
Number of own children under 18 years.....	172	217	195	307	201	86
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	235	204	324	300	414	241
Never married.....	110	94	121	144	147	86
Now married, except separated.....	63	50	148	123	170	117
Separated.....	13	15	8	10	27	10
Widowed.....	8	10	12	3	21	6
Divorced.....	41	35	35	20	49	22
Females 15 years and over	288	253	432	432	555	284
Never married.....	124	117	133	182	146	86
Now married, except separated.....	59	48	150	125	168	104
Separated.....	29	23	20	29	40	18
Widowed.....	31	28	51	39	131	30
Divorced.....	45	37	78	57	70	46

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo—Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County		
		Total	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city
AGE				
All persons	1 137	1 005	485	449
Under 5 years	88	81	34	44
5 to 9 years	136	126	52	66
10 to 14 years	140	128	49	56
15 to 19 years	140	113	55	51
20 to 24 years	171	132	105	22
25 to 34 years	137	123	70	47
35 to 44 years	143	134	53	75
45 to 54 years	110	103	43	50
55 to 64 years	42	38	16	21
65 to 74 years	23	21	7	13
75 to 84 years	6	5	—	4
85 years and over	1	1	1	—
3 and 4 years	46	43	19	22
16 years and over	747	644	341	269
18 years and over	696	604	327	245
21 years and over	594	527	271	226
60 years and over	46	43	17	24
62 years and over	36	33	12	19
Median	21.6	21.7	22.0	21.4
Female	607	543	268	234
Under 5 years	44	40	17	20
5 to 9 years	69	64	27	32
10 to 14 years	66	61	27	25
15 to 19 years	66	56	29	25
20 to 24 years	99	82	69	9
25 to 34 years	81	73	37	31
35 to 44 years	85	80	27	47
45 to 54 years	55	51	21	24
55 to 64 years	25	21	8	13
65 to 74 years	14	12	5	7
75 to 84 years	2	2	—	1
85 years and over	1	1	1	—
3 and 4 years	23	22	10	10
16 years and over	417	367	193	151
18 years and over	391	346	184	139
21 years and over	335	299	145	132
60 years and over	23	21	9	11
62 years and over	20	18	8	9
Median	22.1	22.3	21.5	28.3
Male	530	462	217	215
Median age	20.5	20.6	23.0	17.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	1 137	1 005	485	449
In households	985	903	386	446
Householder	217	203	99	97
Family householder	162	152	69	78
Nonfamily householder	55	51	30	19
Living alone	38	38	21	16
Spouse	208	187	77	96
Child	469	431	179	208
Other relatives	41	38	11	25
Nonrelatives	50	44	20	20
Institutionalized persons	5	2	—	2
Other persons in group quarters	147	100	99	1
Persons per household	3.12	3.15	2.96	3.32
Persons per family	3.62	3.67	3.54	3.74
Persons 65 years and over	30	27	8	17
In households	30	27	8	17
Householder	12	11	3	6
Nonfamily householder	5	5	2	2
Living alone	5	5	2	2
Spouse	9	7	2	5
Other relatives	9	9	3	6
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	162	152	69	78
With own children under 18 years	106	102	45	54
Number of own children under 18 years	421	386	156	193
Married-couple families	131	124	58	62
With own children under 18 years	84	81	38	41
Number of own children under 18 years	363	331	143	153
Female householder, no husband present	17	17	7	10
With own children under 18 years	15	15	5	10
Number of own children under 18 years	45	44	10	33
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	345	292	153	126
Never married	183	140	84	49
Now married, except separated	145	136	63	69
Separated	4	4	2	2
Widowed	4	3	1	—
Divorced	9	9	3	6
Females 15 years and over	428	378	197	157
Never married	172	144	102	38
Now married, except separated	222	200	80	104
Separated	5	5	3	1
Widowed	12	12	6	4
Divorced	17	17	6	10

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Black Hawk County	
		Total	Waterloo city
AGE			
All persons	984	912	531
Under 5 years.....	124	120	73
5 to 9 years.....	119	107	64
10 to 14 years.....	88	83	49
15 to 19 years.....	96	89	49
20 to 24 years.....	111	101	46
25 to 34 years.....	159	149	79
35 to 44 years.....	109	101	64
45 to 54 years.....	68	60	38
55 to 64 years.....	50	47	32
65 to 74 years.....	39	36	24
75 to 84 years.....	15	14	9
85 years and over	6	5	4
3 and 4 years	57	55	28
16 years and over	635	584	334
18 years and over	601	553	310
21 years and over	538	496	289
60 years and over	76	70	49
62 years and over	68	62	42
Median	22.8	22.8	23.4
Female	509	472	270
Under 5 years.....	61	58	32
5 to 9 years.....	62	56	32
10 to 14 years.....	40	38	20
15 to 19 years.....	56	54	28
20 to 24 years.....	55	51	23
25 to 34 years.....	72	67	37
35 to 44 years.....	55	51	34
45 to 54 years.....	42	37	23
55 to 64 years.....	29	27	19
65 to 74 years.....	24	22	15
75 to 84 years.....	8	7	4
85 years and over	5	4	3
3 and 4 years	31	30	14
16 years and over	334	308	178
18 years and over	319	295	167
21 years and over	280	257	155
60 years and over	44	39	27
62 years and over	40	35	24
Median	23.2	23.0	25.0
Male	475	440	261
Median age	22.5	22.5	21.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	984	912	531
In households	933	870	527
Householder	271	256	157
Family householder	185	176	108
Nonfamily householder	86	80	49
Living alone	53	47	31
Spouse	151	133	85
Child	403	377	228
Other relatives	35	35	24
Nonrelatives	73	69	33
Institutionalized persons	4	4	4
Other persons in group quarters	47	38	-
Persons per household	2.75	2.76	2.62
Persons per family	3.26	3.25	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	60	55	37
In households	59	54	36
Householder	42	38	26
Nonfamily householder	21	18	12
Living alone	21	18	12
Spouse	12	11	7
Other relatives	5	5	3
Nonrelatives	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	185	176	108
With own children under 18 years	116	111	65
Number of own children under 18 years	350	327	202
Married-couple families	139	130	76
With own children under 18 years	84	79	42
Number of own children under 18 years	245	228	129
Female householder, no husband present	38	38	27
With own children under 18 years	26	26	20
Number of own children under 18 years	91	87	65
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	307	282	159
Never married	127	115	55
Now married, except separated	144	133	79
Separated	9	8	7
Widowed	7	6	3
Divorced	20	20	15
Females 15 years and over	346	320	186
Never married	127	121	59
Now married, except separated	156	139	86
Separated	8	8	5
Widowed	25	22	15
Divorced	30	30	21

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo--Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County	
		Total	Waterloo city
AGE			
All persons	135 633	113 101	57 256
Under 5 years	8 364	7 006	3 693
5 to 9 years	9 503	7 865	3 956
10 to 14 years	9 609	7 913	3 945
15 to 19 years	10 772	8 918	3 458
20 to 24 years	12 900	11 203	3 799
25 to 34 years	18 739	15 873	8 609
35 to 44 years	19 906	16 769	8 737
45 to 54 years	13 867	11 332	5 747
55 to 64 years	11 965	10 010	5 543
65 to 74 years	11 059	9 112	5 433
75 to 84 years	6 588	5 265	3 301
85 years and over	2 361	1 835	1 035
3 and 4 years	3 487	2 899	1 506
16 years and over	106 401	88 870	44 951
18 years and over	102 969	86 109	43 592
21 years and over	94 159	78 566	41 479
60 years and over	26 156	21 412	12 706
62 years and over	23 762	19 397	11 584
Median	34.0	33.7	36.2
Female	70 757	59 159	30 172
Under 5 years	4 061	3 386	1 804
5 to 9 years	4 636	3 812	1 918
10 to 14 years	4 668	3 857	1 936
15 to 19 years	5 560	4 634	1 689
20 to 24 years	6 654	5 837	1 966
25 to 34 years	9 785	8 338	4 521
35 to 44 years	10 086	8 512	4 436
45 to 54 years	6 919	5 674	2 919
55 to 64 years	6 314	5 310	2 984
65 to 74 years	6 205	5 100	3 105
75 to 84 years	4 110	3 320	2 108
85 years and over	1 759	1 379	786
3 and 4 years	1 687	1 376	718
16 years and over	56 536	47 392	24 165
18 years and over	54 873	46 058	23 499
21 years and over	50 091	41 922	22 446
60 years and over	15 394	12 634	7 617
62 years and over	14 072	11 495	6 965
Median	35.0	34.7	37.6
Male	64 876	53 942	27 084
Median age	32.8	32.6	34.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	135 633	113 101	57 256
In households	128 402	107 213	56 426
Householder	51 865	43 516	23 981
Family householder	35 827	29 691	15 717
Nonfamily householder	16 038	13 825	8 264
Living alone	13 221	11 219	7 081
Spouse	30 463	24 918	12 850
Child	38 457	31 857	16 200
Other relatives	2 174	1 886	1 164
Nonrelatives	5 443	5 036	2 231
Institutionalized persons	1 867	1 472	672
Other persons in group quarters	5 364	4 416	158
Persons per household	2.49	2.48	2.37
Persons per family	3.00	3.00	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	20 008	16 212	9 769
In households	18 520	15 048	9 282
Householder	13 032	10 619	6 627
Nonfamily householder	6 290	5 147	3 401
Living alone	6 147	5 021	3 321
Spouse	4 867	3 908	2 337
Other relatives	489	403	239
Nonrelatives	132	118	79
Institutionalized persons	1 469	1 145	468
Other persons in group quarters	19	19	19
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	35 827	29 691	15 717
With own children under 18 years	16 703	13 883	7 057
Number of own children under 18 years	31 148	25 692	12 908
Married-couple families	30 505	24 938	12 860
With own children under 18 years	13 386	10 913	5 353
Number of own children under 18 years	25 925	21 032	10 193
Female householder, no husband present	4 156	3 743	2 260
With own children under 18 years	2 731	2 454	1 406
Number of own children under 18 years	4 332	3 871	2 247
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	50 765	42 213	21 148
Never married	14 723	12 462	5 317
Now married, except separated	31 174	25 492	13 144
Separated	461	416	271
Widowed	1 266	1 042	654
Divorced	3 141	2 801	1 762
Females 15 years and over	57 392	48 104	24 514
Never married	13 949	12 106	4 828
Now married, except separated	31 147	25 482	13 185
Separated	648	589	389
Widowed	7 191	5 890	3 646
Divorced	4 457	4 037	2 466

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA		Black Hawk County			Bremer County	Totals for split tracts/BMA's in Black Hawk County								
	Cedar Falls city			Waterloo city	Tract 8		Tract 16	Tract 17.02	Tract 19	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.03	Tract 26.04	Tract 27	Tract 29.01	
	Total														
RACE															
All persons	146 611	123 798	34 298	66 467	22 813	3 525	3 020	2 940	2 258	1 886	5 998	5 414	3 874	1 601	
White	136 236	113 656	33 241	57 581	22 580	3 328	2 665	1 738	1 456	1 795	5 823	5 322	3 847	1 598	
Black	8 584	8 514	385	8 068	70	159	335	1 181	772	23	89	51	8	-	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	237	226	64	118	11	7	5	7	11	4	6	10	12	-	
American Indian	237	226	64	118	11	7	5	7	11	4	6	10	12	-	
Eskimo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 137	1 005	485	449	132	16	5	4	3	46	68	26	4	1	
Asian	1 108	984	478	447	124	16	5	4	3	46	63	26	4	1	
Chinese	216	208	119	85	8	1	2	1	2	16	23	-	-	-	
Filipino	74	63	15	34	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Japanese	148	114	92	19	34	1	-	-	-	8	5	4	-	-	
Asian Indian	199	184	79	95	15	-	-	1	-	9	11	4	4	-	
Korean	246	223	114	84	23	4	2	1	-	10	17	10	-	-	
Vietnamese	78	69	4	65	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Combodian	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laotian	58	58	29	27	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thai	6	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Asian	80	57	20	36	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pacific Islander	29	21	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hawaiian	15	13	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Samoa	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guamonian	9	4	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Pacific Islander	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other race	417	397	123	251	20	15	10	10	16	18	12	5	3	2	
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	146 611	123 798	34 298	66 467	22 813	3 525	3 020	2 940	2 258	1 886	5 998	5 414	3 874	1 601	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	984	912	258	531	72	47	22	25	11	31	31	26	28	6	
Mexican	618	578	135	359	40	39	20	18	6	11	18	20	17	3	
Puerto Rican	56	52	16	29	4	-	-	-	-	3	6	4	-	-	
Cuban	31	31	17	13	-	3	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	
Other Hispanic	279	251	90	130	28	3	2	6	-	16	7	2	11	3	
Not of Hispanic origin	145 627	122 886	34 040	65 936	22 741	3 478	2 998	2 915	2 247	1 855	5 967	5 388	3 846	1 595	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	146 611	123 798	34 298	66 467	22 813	3 525	3 020	2 940	2 258	1 886	5 998	5 414	3 874	1 601	
White	136 236	113 656	33 241	57 581	22 580	3 328	2 665	1 738	1 456	1 795	5 823	5 322	3 847	1 598	
Hispanic origin	603	555	139	325	48	30	14	13	5	15	21	21	24	5	
Not of Hispanic origin	135 633	113 101	33 102	57 256	22 532	3 298	2 651	1 725	1 451	1 780	5 802	5 301	3 823	1 593	
Black	8 584	8 514	385	8 068	70	159	335	1 181	772	23	89	51	8	-	
Hispanic origin	27	27	6	20	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Not of Hispanic origin	8 557	8 487	379	8 048	70	156	335	1 179	771	23	89	51	7	-	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	237	226	64	118	11	7	5	7	11	4	6	10	12	-	
Hispanic origin	13	9	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
Not of Hispanic origin	224	217	59	117	7	7	5	7	11	3	6	10	12	-	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 137	1 005	485	449	132	16	5	4	3	46	68	26	4	1	
Hispanic origin	27	23	4	12	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not of Hispanic origin	1 110	982	481	437	128	16	5	3	3	46	68	26	4	1	
Other race	417	397	123	251	20	15	10	10	16	18	12	5	3	2	
Hispanic origin	314	298	104	173	16	14	8	9	5	13	10	5	3	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	103	99	19	78	4	1	2	1	11	5	2	-	-	-	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Black Hawk County—Con.				Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County								Waterloo city, Black Hawk County			
	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 30.02		Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
RACE																
All persons	2 525	3 667			4 503	10 601	4 346	4 824	1 886	4 910	3 228		1 768	2 903	2 861	1 622
White	2 484	3 636			4 414	10 170	4 248	4 679	1 795	4 746	3 189		971	2 579	2 639	1 584
Black	25	7			34	157	37	37	23	87	10		760	268	165	16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2			8	24	5	9	4	4	4		10	4	13	1
Asian	1	2			8	24	5	9	4	4	10		10	4	13	1
Eskimo	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	20			37	191	42	93	46	61	15		7	31	31	18
Chinese	10	18			37	185	42	93	46	61	15		7	31	31	18
Japanese	1	2			8	46	11	17	16	21	2		2	2	—	—
Korean	5	3			3	5	3	2	2	2	2		2	2	5	2
Vietnamese	3	3			1	64	3	10	8	5	1		—	2	2	2
Other Asian	1	1			1	17	10	27	9	11	5		—	—	6	5
Other Pacific Islander	—	8			11	33	6	33	10	16	1		—	—	17	10
Other race	5	2			10	59	14	6	18	12	4		20	21	13	3
HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons	2 525	3 667			4 503	10 601	4 346	4 824	1 886	4 910	3 228		1 768	2 903	2 861	1 622
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10	3			19	116	24	18	31	29	21		13	42	42	14
Mexican	7	3			10	52	16	12	11	16	18		9	23	24	5
Puerto Rican	—	—			—	3	1	—	3	6	3		—	11	—	—
Cuban	—	—			—	12	—	4	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	3	—			9	49	7	2	16	7	—		4	8	18	9
Not of Hispanic origin	2 515	3 664			4 484	10 485	4 322	4 806	1 855	4 881	3 207		1 755	2 861	2 819	1 608
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons	2 525	3 667			4 503	10 601	4 346	4 824	1 886	4 910	3 228		1 768	2 903	2 861	1 622
White	2 484	3 636			4 414	10 170	4 248	4 679	1 795	4 746	3 189		971	2 579	2 639	1 584
Hispanic origin	5	2			11	56	11	10	15	19	17		7	20	33	11
Not of Hispanic origin	2 479	3 634			4 403	10 114	4 237	4 669	1 780	4 727	3 172		964	2 559	2 606	1 573
Black	25	7			34	157	37	37	23	87	10		760	268	165	16
Hispanic origin	—	—			—	4	—	2	—	—	—		4	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	25	7			34	153	37	35	23	87	10		756	268	165	16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2			8	24	5	9	4	4	13		10	4	13	1
Hispanic origin	—	—			—	1	1	—	3	—	—		—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	2			8	23	4	9	1	4	10		10	4	13	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	20			37	191	42	93	46	61	15		7	31	31	18
Hispanic origin	—	—			—	3	—	—	—	—	—		—	6	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	10	20			36	188	42	93	46	61	15		7	25	31	18
Other race	5	2			10	59	14	6	18	12	4		20	21	13	3
Hispanic origin	—	—			7	52	12	6	13	10	4		2	16	9	3
Not of Hispanic origin	5	1			3	7	2	—	5	2	—		18	5	4	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.

RACE	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
RACE												
All persons	1 703	1 603	3 479	1 827	3 698	2 669	2 309	3 857	3 433	4 976	3 123	4 292
White	1 393	815	3 282	1 676	3 641	2 610	2 253	3 641	3 238	4 848	2 979	4 140
Black	291	749	159	122	36	39	27	196	112	67	66	97
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	7	7	5	4	3	—	1	2	4	4	11
American Indian	9	7	7	5	4	3	—	1	2	4	4	11
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	6	16	8	14	11	23	18	72	51	62	27
Asian	1	6	16	8	14	11	23	17	72	51	62	27
Chinese	—	1	1	3	4	—	6	11	34	10	1	1
Filipino	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	5	—	—	4
Japanese	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	1
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	19	2	—	1
Korean	—	4	4	2	4	3	2	—	8	16	9	11
Vietnamese	—	1	1	2	—	7	11	6	1	1	4	4
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	11	4
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	9	26	15	16	3	6	6	1	9	6	12	17
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	1 703	1 603	3 479	1 827	3 698	2 669	2 309	3 857	3 433	4 976	3 123	4 292
Hispanic origin (of any race)	21	18	47	21	22	25	12	29	32	29	25	25
Mexican	19	18	39	15	16	17	9	5	20	18	21	15
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	3	1	2
Cuban	1	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Hispanic	1	—	5	6	6	—	3	13	11	8	3	5
Not of Hispanic origin	1 682	1 585	3 432	1 806	3 676	2 644	2 297	3 828	3 401	4 947	3 098	4 269
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	1 703	1 603	3 479	1 827	3 698	2 669	2 309	3 857	3 433	4 976	3 123	4 292
White	1 393	815	3 282	1 676	3 641	2 610	2 253	3 641	3 238	4 848	2 979	4 140
Hispanic origin	15	2	30	9	19	19	5	27	19	24	12	14
Not of Hispanic origin	1 378	813	3 252	1 667	3 622	2 591	2 248	3 614	3 219	4 824	2 967	4 126
Black	291	749	159	122	36	39	27	196	112	67	66	97
Hispanic origin	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	291	743	156	122	36	39	27	195	112	67	66	97
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	7	7	5	4	3	—	1	2	4	4	11
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	9	7	7	5	4	3	—	—	2	4	1	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	6	16	8	14	11	23	18	72	51	62	27
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	6	16	8	14	11	23	18	72	51	62	27
Other race	9	26	15	16	3	6	6	1	9	6	12	17
Hispanic origin	6	10	14	12	3	6	6	1	68	5	9	8
Not of Hispanic origin	3	16	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 15.03	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)
RACE												
All persons		4 263	2 990	2 236	2 928	1 447	2 252	330	43	1 381	2 386	88
White		4 139	2 635	1 086	1 726	95	1 450	311	40	1 378	2 345	87
Black		88	335	1 133	1 181	1 346	772	15	3	—	25	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		4	5	3	7	2	11	—	—	—	1	—
American Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		20	5	5	4	1	3	4	—	1	10	—
Asian		20	5	5	4	1	3	4	—	1	10	—
Chinese		5	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		3	2	4	1	—	—	4	—	1	3	—
Vietnamese		4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		12	10	9	10	3	16	—	—	2	5	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		4 263	2 990	2 236	2 928	1 447	2 252	330	43	1 381	2 386	88
Hispanic origin (of any race)		18	22	21	25	1	11	1	—	6	10	1
Mexican		16	20	15	18	—	6	—	—	3	7	1
Puerto Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		2	2	6	6	1	5	1	—	3	3	—
Not of Hispanic origin		4 245	2 968	2 215	2 903	1 446	2 241	329	43	1 375	2 376	87
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		4 263	2 990	2 236	2 928	1 447	2 252	330	43	1 381	2 386	88
White		4 139	2 635	1 086	1 726	95	1 450	311	40	1 378	2 345	87
Hispanic origin		6	14	10	13	—	5	1	—	5	5	—
Not of Hispanic origin		4 133	2 621	1 076	1 713	95	1 445	310	40	1 373	2 340	87
Black		88	335	1 133	1 181	1 346	772	15	3	—	25	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		88	335	1 130	1 179	1 346	771	15	3	—	25	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		4	5	3	7	2	11	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		4	5	3	7	2	11	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		20	5	5	4	1	3	4	—	1	10	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		20	5	5	3	1	3	4	—	1	10	—
Other race		12	10	9	10	3	16	—	—	2	5	1
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	2	1	1	2	11	—	—	1	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Black Hawk County											
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 26 01 (pt.)	Tract 26 03 (pt.)	Tract 26 04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29 01 (pt.)
RACE											
All persons	46	30	12	6	5 346	-	1 088	1 856	3 831	2 883	220
White	46	30	12	6	5 284	-	1 077	1 822	3 807	2 865	220
Black	-	-	-	-	10	-	2	26	5	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	-	-	-	22	-	2	-	12	2	-
American Indian	-	-	-	-	22	-	2	-	12	2	-
Eskimo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	18	-	7	7	4	12	-
Asian	-	-	-	-	12	-	3	7	4	12	-
Chinese	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	-	3	-
Filipino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Indian	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	5	4	2	-
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Cambodian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laotian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	3	4	-
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	46	30	12	6	5 346	-	1 088	1 856	3 831	2 883	220
Hispanic origin (of any race)	-	-	-	-	60	-	2	4	28	20	-
Mexican	-	-	-	-	39	-	2	2	17	18	-
Puerto Rican	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cuban	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Hispanic	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	1	11	2	-
Not of Hispanic origin	46	30	12	6	5 286	-	1 086	1 852	3 803	2 863	220
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	46	30	12	6	5 346	-	1 088	1 856	3 831	2 883	220
White	46	30	12	6	5 284	-	1 077	1 822	3 807	2 865	220
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	39	-	2	3	24	16	-
Not of Hispanic origin	46	30	12	6	5 245	-	1 075	1 819	3 783	2 849	220
Black	-	-	-	-	10	-	2	26	5	-	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	10	-	2	26	4	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	-	-	-	22	-	2	-	12	2	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	19	-	2	-	12	2	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	18	-	7	7	4	12	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	11	-	7	7	4	12	-
Other race	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	3	4	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	3	4	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Black Hawk County—Con.			Bremer County							
	Tract 29.02	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 40	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 43	Tract 44	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
RACE											
All persons	3 997	139	3 579	2 689	3 000	3 091	2 030	2 799	2 904	4 155	2 145
White	3 977	139	3 549	2 570	2 968	3 057	2 023	2 791	2 899	4 135	2 137
Black	11	—	2	41	9	14	—	—	2	6	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	—	2	1	6	1	—	—	2	1	—
American Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	—	20	71	13	16	5	7	3	9	8
Asian	3	—	18	71	11	15	5	4	2	8	8
Chinese	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Filipino	2	—	3	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	2
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	21	4	—	2	1	1	4	1
Korean	—	—	—	11	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	1	—	8	3	4	2	3	3	1	3	4
Cambodian	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	1	1	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other race	2	—	1	6	4	3	2	1	—	4	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 997	139	3 579	2 689	3 000	3 091	2 030	2 799	2 904	4 155	2 145
Hispanic origin (of any race)	7	—	2	11	15	11	4	8	1	21	1
Mexican	4	—	2	2	14	7	—	5	—	12	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	3	—	—	9	—	—	2	3	1	8	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 990	139	3 577	2 678	2 985	3 080	2 026	2 791	2 903	4 134	2 144
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 997	139	3 579	2 689	3 000	3 091	2 030	2 799	2 904	4 155	2 145
White	3 977	139	3 549	2 570	2 968	3 057	2 023	2 791	2 899	4 135	2 137
Hispanic origin	5	—	2	4	8	7	2	7	1	18	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 972	139	3 547	2 566	2 960	3 050	2 021	2 784	2 898	4 117	2 136
Black	11	—	2	41	9	14	—	—	—	6	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	11	—	2	41	9	14	—	—	—	6	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	—	2	1	6	1	—	—	2	1	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	—	20	71	13	16	5	7	3	9	8
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3	—	20	67	13	16	5	7	3	9	8
Other race	2	—	1	6	4	3	2	1	—	4	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2	—	1	3	4	3	2	1	—	3	1

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Black Hawk County			Bremer County	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Black Hawk County				
		Total	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city		Tract 8	Tract 16	Tract 17.02	Tract 19	Tract 26.01
All housing units	58 535	49 688	12 066	29 023	8 847	1 556	1 243	1 127	917	745
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	55 326	46 932	11 689	27 037	8 394	1 438	1 202	1 071	842	717
Owner-occupied housing units	37 891	31 593	7 449	17 687	6 298	1 095	932	715	636	270
Percent of occupied housing units	68.5	67.3	63.7	65.4	75.0	76.1	77.5	66.8	75.5	37.7
White	36 401	30 111	7 354	16 315	6 290	1 066	887	554	460	265
Black	1 291	1 287	26	1 259	4	21	43	155	171	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	32	32	14	13	—	1	1	—	3	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	117	115	47	63	2	2	—	2	—	2
Other race	50	48	8	37	2	5	1	4	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	135	125	21	85	10	11	3	8	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	36 318	30 036	7 341	16 269	6 282	1 060	885	551	459	263
Renter-occupied housing units	17 435	15 339	4 240	9 350	2 096	343	270	356	206	447
White	15 631	13 561	4 065	7 761	2 070	318	214	130	126	410
Black	1 618	1 607	94	1 510	11	23	56	226	80	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	42	39	7	25	3	1	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	100	88	52	34	12	1	—	—	—	19
Other race	44	44	22	20	—	—	—	—	—	8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	136	131	46	72	5	6	1	1	1	11
White, not of Hispanic origin	15 547	13 480	4 042	7 712	2 067	313	213	130	125	407
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	3 209	2 756	377	1 986	453	118	41	56	75	28
For sale only	548	480	54	361	68	43	20	14	23	3
For rent	1 164	1 031	132	825	133	40	9	29	15	5
Rented or sold, not occupied	405	315	55	205	90	—	6	5	4	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	150	132	34	47	18	4	1	—	—	6
For migrant workers	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	941	797	102	547	144	31	5	8	33	11
Boarded up	116	106	7	88	10	1	—	1	3	1
ROOMS										
1 room	501	440	73	348	61	5	3	1	3	5
2 rooms	1 515	1 328	319	939	187	30	12	18	7	47
3 rooms	4 735	4 227	1 167	2 687	508	114	55	104	33	127
4 rooms	10 874	9 785	2 387	6 032	1 089	468	272	228	202	103
5 rooms	14 292	12 533	2 652	7 712	1 759	480	486	439	292	103
6 rooms	11 185	9 337	2 097	5 420	1 848	260	226	200	198	79
7 rooms	7 372	5 800	1 510	3 038	1 572	133	112	77	86	54
8 or more rooms	8 061	6 238	1 861	2 847	1 823	66	77	60	96	59
Median, all housing units	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.2
Mean, all housing units	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.2	6.0	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.5	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	6.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.6	6.3	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	43 252	35 952	7 768	20 497	7 300	1 211	1 093	902	836	220
1, attached	1 307	1 240	357	812	67	10	8	25	16	38
2	2 594	2 308	708	1 431	286	77	10	24	14	16
3 or 4	2 415	2 022	625	1 247	393	28	7	41	19	104
5 to 9	2 570	2 342	604	1 659	228	16	1	23	7	146
10 to 19	2 265	2 134	609	1 385	131	1	34	105	7	86
20 to 49	1 309	1 191	549	604	118	—	—	—	—	56
50 or more	833	833	156	677	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1 539	1 317	589	519	222	208	81	2	16	72
Other	451	349	101	192	102	5	9	5	2	7
Occupied housing units	55 326	46 932	11 689	27 037	8 394	1 438	1 202	1 071	842	717
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	14 032	12 020	2 784	7 804	2 012	429	300	262	207	178
2 persons	19 277	16 261	4 262	9 184	3 016	450	414	314	247	294
3 persons	8 838	7 587	1 920	4 139	1 251	236	213	189	162	100
4 persons	8 116	6 817	1 772	3 617	1 299	189	164	174	122	97
5 persons	3 624	3 031	702	1 595	593	92	78	89	65	37
6 or more persons	1 439	1 216	249	698	42	42	33	43	39	11
Median, occupied housing units	2.21	2.20	2.22	2.12	2.22	2.14	2.23	2.37	2.37	2.11
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.31	2.31	2.35	2.24	2.30	2.10	2.17	2.31	2.31	2.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.92	1.92	1.95	1.82	1.88	2.32	2.50	2.56	2.59	1.94
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	54 371	46 050	11 521	26 479	8 321	1 395	1 171	1 027	818	702
1.01 to 1.50	731	674	125	415	57	37	28	36	21	11
1.51 or more	224	208	43	143	16	6	3	8	3	4
Mean	.45	.46	.45	.46	.42	.49	.48	.53	.48	.51
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	31 681	27 076	6 388	15 778	4 605	837	804	667	599	178
Less than \$20,000	2 767	2 318	168	1 798	449	305	131	75	108	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	10 507	9 110	1 097	6 155	1 397	406	521	416	328	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	9 927	8 457	2 361	4 576	1 470	109	19	145	107	68
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4 824	4 054	1 533	1 801	770	11	3	25	41	70
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 796	1 495	583	647	301	5	3	5	13	22
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 334	1 166	490	529	168	1	—	1	1	16
\$150,000 to \$199,999	358	324	118	170	34	—	—	—	—	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	92	82	23	51	10	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	42	38	9	27	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	34	32	6	24	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	44 300	44 100	56 000	39 800	45 900	24 100	29 400	32 400	30 700	64 500
Mean (dollars)	50 800	50 900	63 000	46 800	50 300	26 600	31 100	34 100	34 300	69 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 588	14 818	4 191	9 228	1 770	336	260	344	200	442
Median contract rent (dollars)	250	255	276	250	203	210	243	174	206	194
Mean contract rent (dollars)	256	260	279	258	216	213	230	188	212	209
With meals included in rent	185	148	15	128	37	1	—	1	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	619	623	324	675	603	337	—	90	387	70
No meals included in rent	15 889	14 264	4 083	8 876	1 625	321	246	333	189	424
No cash rent	514	406	93	224	108	14	14	10	10	16

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Black Hawk County—Con.						Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County			
	Tract 26.03	Tract 26.04	Tract 27	Tract 29.01	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25
All housing units.....	2 297	2 088	1 409	535	902	1 343	1 930	2 551	1 801	1 830
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 225	1 982	1 351	528	874	1 292	1 837	2 481	1 765	1 803
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 369	1 581	1 122	493	741	1 006	1 133	1 302	1 415	1 349
Percent of occupied housing units.....	61.5	79.8	83.0	93.4	84.8	77.9	61.7	52.5	80.2	74.8
White.....	1 354	1 570	1 117	493	736	1 003	1 123	1 284	1 399	1 324
Black.....	4	6	1	—	3	1	4	5	3	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	5	1	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	11	1	1	—	1	2	3	7	9	15
Other race.....	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	4	3	—	1	—	3	5	4	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 353	1 567	1 115	493	736	1 003	1 122	1 280	1 398	1 323
Renter-occupied housing units.....	856	401	229	35	133	286	704	1 179	350	454
White.....	824	396	227	34	129	284	688	1 125	331	441
Black.....	23	4	1	—	4	—	7	26	15	11
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	9	1	—	—	—	1	4	15	2	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	10	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	4	—	1	—	2	6	18	2	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	819	392	227	34	129	282	685	1 117	330	439
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	72	106	58	7	28	51	93	70	36	27
For sale only.....	17	21	8	2	4	9	12	15	—	2
For rent.....	21	24	13	1	8	6	40	30	9	11
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9	11	6	—	1	4	14	11	5	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	8	20	6	1	3	4	2	—	3	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	17	30	25	3	11	28	25	14	19	5
Boarded up.....	3	2	1	—	3	4	—	2	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	13	12	—	—	—	2	17	26	3	1
2 rooms.....	36	41	6	2	—	5	56	106	14	30
3 rooms.....	239	110	55	12	25	47	201	273	84	156
4 rooms.....	456	439	194	46	148	127	337	496	279	220
5 rooms.....	411	566	378	175	221	269	378	502	487	446
6 rooms.....	334	428	313	135	204	298	350	428	369	407
7 rooms.....	321	238	239	85	121	233	271	299	273	274
8 or more rooms.....	487	254	224	80	183	362	320	421	292	296
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.7
Mean, all housing units.....	5.8	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.5	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.8
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.7	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 292	1 752	1 270	528	567	1 211	1 290	1 520	1 517	1 299
1, attached.....	92	14	23	—	62	7	48	74	28	66
2.....	60	29	19	—	16	37	250	279	31	50
3 or 4.....	45	14	22	—	41	34	193	255	12	6
5 to 9.....	124	7	9	—	43	1	59	210	39	20
10 to 19.....	185	3	—	2	1	31	30	70	117	118
20 to 49.....	313	—	—	—	—	—	33	31	40	76
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	72
Mobile home or trailer.....	176	255	58	4	167	13	—	2	—	119
Other.....	10	14	8	1	5	9	27	26	17	4
Occupied housing units.....	2 225	1 982	1 351	528	874	1 292	1 837	2 481	1 765	1 803
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	440	384	225	54	132	187	554	601	431	358
2 persons.....	805	727	453	166	324	450	666	927	665	621
3 persons.....	408	366	243	112	155	271	249	416	280	307
4 persons.....	374	332	231	123	167	218	234	323	259	347
5 persons.....	154	128	137	57	76	122	102	142	98	132
6 or more persons.....	44	45	62	16	20	44	32	72	32	38
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.34	2.33	2.49	2.89	2.44	2.53	2.05	2.19	2.18	2.38
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.66	2.34	2.52	2.92	2.50	2.58	2.18	2.21	2.27	2.58
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.93	2.33	2.41	2.45	2.16	2.41	1.75	2.16	1.66	1.71
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 201	1 947	1 332	525	870	1 274	1 820	2 427	1 749	1 789
1.01 to 1.50.....	17	28	16	2	4	18	10	40	13	11
1.51 or more.....	7	7	3	1	—	—	7	14	3	3
Mean.....	.45	.47	.48	.50	.45	.44	.41	.45	.42	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 012	1 120	821	447	491	751	996	1 182	1 322	1 185
Less than \$20,000.....	13	130	53	13	2	16	25	13	9	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	55	370	241	114	27	137	312	256	168	47
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	137	337	312	229	141	247	428	504	559	499
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	279	186	149	63	187	202	159	241	307	450
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	176	56	45	12	65	85	46	99	124	127
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	238	28	18	12	55	54	21	62	112	58
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	90	10	1	4	9	9	5	5	26	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	16	2	1	—	4	—	—	1	3	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	—
\$300,000 or more.....	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	82 200	42 800	46 400	47 700	66 900	57 500	46 300	52 100	57 200	61 500
Mean (dollars).....	93 300	47 600	49 400	50 900	73 600	61 800	50 000	57 200	66 800	65 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	823	355	173	34	115	210	692	1 173	344	451
Median contract rent (dollars).....	301	234	221	271	348	221	254	284	284	325
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	289	238	226	268	340	240	260	302	284	313
With meals included in rent.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	330	—	—	—	—	—	382	300	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	808	332	162	33	109	197	665	1 152	330	447
No cash rent.....	12	23	11	1	6	13	18	19	14	4

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County—Con.				Waterloo city, Black Hawk County					
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7
All housing units	745	1 894	1 315	—	1 222	1 412	1 490	717	712	792
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	717	1 837	1 249	—	868	1 280	1 308	686	652	589
Owner-occupied housing units	270	1 032	948	—	161	543	431	481	442	271
Percent of occupied housing units	37.7	56.2	75.9	—	18.5	42.4	33.0	70.1	67.8	46.0
White	265	1 017	942	—	86	536	425	477	411	183
Black	2	4	2	—	73	3	3	1	27	86
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	11	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	1
Other race	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	1	4	—	1	3	3	4	7	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	263	1 016	939	—	85	535	422	475	407	183
Renter-occupied housing units	447	805	301	—	707	737	877	205	210	318
White	410	773	297	—	488	634	815	200	155	146
Black	9	23	3	—	211	90	52	3	53	167
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	—	—	4	1	6	—	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	19	9	1	—	3	7	3	2	—	1
Other race	8	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	1	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11	4	2	—	3	5	10	1	1	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	407	769	295	—	486	633	806	199	155	146
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	28	57	66	—	354	132	182	31	60	203
For sale only	3	12	10	—	10	16	40	8	19	7
For rent	5	20	17	—	189	70	87	6	19	127
Rented or sold, not occupied	3	7	8	—	20	18	29	5	3	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	6	7	14	—	1	3	1	2	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	11	11	17	—	134	25	25	10	19	60
Boarded up	1	2	2	—	36	5	1	—	5	18
ROOMS										
1 room	5	12	9	—	107	23	35	2	3	52
2 rooms	47	36	30	—	181	43	61	12	9	49
3 rooms	127	229	97	—	347	244	351	61	44	83
4 rooms	271	428	356	—	197	242	284	262	139	103
5 rooms	103	347	389	—	153	297	233	220	199	129
6 rooms	79	236	228	—	81	317	270	102	200	163
7 rooms	54	229	110	—	71	151	144	40	77	103
8 or more rooms	59	377	96	—	85	95	112	18	41	110
Median, all housing units	4.2	5.2	4.9	—	3.4	5.0	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.3
Mean, all housing units	4.6	5.6	5.1	—	3.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.2
Median, occupied housing units	4.2	5.2	5.0	—	3.3	5.1	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	6.8	5.2	—	6.2	6.0	6.2	4.7	5.4	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	4.0	4.3	—	3.0	4.1	3.9	4.4	5.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	220	900	1 022	—	267	746	551	692	642	401
1, attached	38	91	12	—	18	70	98	4	16	33
2	16	60	22	—	126	212	223	16	38	125
3 or 4	104	45	10	—	157	180	286	—	9	151
5 to 9	146	123	7	—	172	80	143	—	5	72
10 to 19	86	185	3	—	48	94	85	—	—	6
20 to 49	56	313	—	—	97	22	98	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	322	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	72	168	228	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other	7	9	11	—	14	8	6	5	2	4
Occupied housing units	717	1 837	1 249	—	868	1 280	1 308	686	652	589
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	178	394	268	—	489	461	529	188	170	190
2 persons	294	653	436	—	163	385	388	237	215	153
3 persons	100	329	239	—	103	188	168	137	92	85
4 persons	97	310	202	—	57	159	125	81	98	80
5 persons	37	116	75	—	31	56	64	35	48	43
6 or more persons	11	35	29	—	25	31	34	8	29	38
Median, occupied housing units	2.11	2.30	2.32	—	1.50—	1.96	1.82	2.15	2.23	2.18
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.50	2.74	2.32	—	2.38	2.10	2.16	2.09	2.09	2.19
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.94	1.91	2.29	—	1.50—	1.84	1.61	2.32	2.69	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	702	1 814	1 220	—	829	1 261	1 285	669	634	557
1.01 to 1.50	11	16	24	—	20	15	16	14	13	21
1.51 or more	4	7	5	—	19	4	7	3	5	11
Mean .....	.51	.46	.50	—	.50	.45	.45	.49	.49	.50
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	178	813	712	—	130	495	363	458	420	230
Less than \$20,000	—	1	118	—	45	70	70	86	167	138
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1	17	296	—	62	328	219	304	220	76
\$40,000 to \$59,999	68	99	204	—	22	86	60	63	30	14
\$60,000 to \$79,999	70	244	62	—	1	7	10	4	2	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999	22	145	20	—	—	3	2	—	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	16	213	8	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	75	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	64 500	85 200	35 700	—	26 000	30 900	28 400	29 300	22 400	17 700
Mean (dollars)	69 800	97 400	39 300	—	27 000	31 800	30 900	30 700	24 200	20 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	442	800	289	—	705	728	873	201	208	315
Median contract rent (dollars)	194	302	232	—	184	226	232	235	234	190
Mean contract rent (dollars)	209	290	234	—	196	227	241	238	232	194
With meals included in rent	2	2	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	70	338	—	—	172	—	262	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	424	789	276	—	690	720	865	195	198	313
No cash rent	16	9	13	—	11	8	6	6	10	2

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.									
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
All housing units.....	1 541	989	1 588	1 222	996	1 808	1 559	1 975	1 325	1 619
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 423	912	1 547	1 171	979	1 753	1 527	1 916	1 283	1 580
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 082	250	1 304	867	830	813	788	1 619	751	1 159
Percent of occupied housing units.....	76.0	27.4	84.3	74.0	84.8	46.4	51.6	84.5	58.5	73.4
White.....	1 053	246	1 298	861	824	804	765	1 605	733	1 149
Black.....	21	3	1	2	4	6	8	4	3	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	4	1	1	3	14	6	13	2
Other race.....	5	—	1	3	1	—	1	2	2	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	11	1	4	4	2	3	4	7	5	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 047	245	1 295	860	823	801	763	1 600	730	1 148
Renter-occupied housing units.....	341	662	243	304	149	940	739	297	532	421
White.....	216	613	232	291	143	867	692	278	496	392
Black.....	33	45	11	12	4	72	38	17	29	22
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	1	—	1	2	—	7	1	3	2
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	3	2	5	—	4	8	5	3	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	311	611	230	286	143	864	685	274	494	388
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	118	77	41	51	17	55	32	59	42	39
For sale only.....	43	18	19	17	8	8	1	28	8	10
For rent.....	40	41	8	11	3	30	22	16	9	10
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	7	3	9	—	5	5	6	7	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	1	1	3	2	7	3	2	10	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	31	10	10	11	4	5	1	7	8	12
Boarded up.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	5	4	3	4	—	36	4	2	18	1
2 rooms.....	30	50	4	16	4	152	57	23	66	17
3 rooms.....	113	288	42	63	23	186	156	58	150	60
4 rooms.....	465	299	361	259	188	611	394	151	284	355
5 rooms.....	477	166	711	364	350	298	278	423	277	628
6 rooms.....	256	98	263	278	227	231	221	482	219	289
7 rooms.....	131	46	122	147	101	148	176	381	129	162
8 or more rooms.....	64	38	82	91	103	146	273	455	182	107
Median, all housing units.....	4.8	4.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	4.4	5.1	6.2	5.0	5.1
Mean, all housing units.....	5.0	4.3	5.2	5.4	5.6	4.7	5.5	6.4	5.3	5.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	4.4	5.1	6.2	5.1	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.9	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.0	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	3.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.9	3.7	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 198	349	1 513	1 042	899	709	721	1 809	709	1 304
1, attached.....	10	39	12	18	47	41	110	42	36	40
2.....	77	74	47	41	41	67	53	66	24	49
3 or 4.....	28	84	4	59	5	24	38	19	46	14
5 to 9.....	16	102	4	2	—	264	390	26	209	41
10 to 19.....	1	127	—	10	—	425	106	5	193	119
20 to 49.....	—	40	—	42	—	51	136	—	94	24
50 or more.....	—	153	—	—	—	202	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	206	2	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	18
Other.....	5	19	6	8	3	25	4	6	14	10
Occupied housing units.....	1 423	912	1 547	1 171	979	1 753	1 527	1 916	1 283	1 580
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	428	406	367	361	253	684	507	438	413	292
2 persons.....	445	276	646	434	404	634	580	681	443	545
3 persons.....	233	117	225	171	130	212	177	289	179	290
4 persons.....	184	72	212	127	132	146	179	310	153	296
5 persons.....	92	25	77	57	43	60	59	145	70	123
6 or more persons.....	41	16	20	21	17	17	25	53	25	34
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.14	1.68	2.13	2.02	2.09	1.80	1.94	2.26	2.02	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.09	2.09	2.11	2.03	2.09	2.20	2.31	2.29	2.41	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.31	1.50—	2.30	1.93	2.07	1.50—	1.50—	2.09	1.50—	2.23
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 380	889	1 528	1 160	969	1 743	1 511	1 906	1 270	1 555
1.01 to 1.50.....	37	18	17	8	7	8	11	7	10	23
1.51 or more.....	6	5	2	3	3	2	5	3	3	2
Mean.....	.49	.47	.46	.42	.42	.43	.40	.40	.43	.51
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	829	218	1 221	814	782	644	721	1 507	635	1 086
Less than \$20,000.....	305	70	44	44	11	—	1	47	8	40
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	404	71	583	480	268	27	6	381	73	447
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	106	47	543	252	357	297	85	381	265	538
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	11	25	48	29	110	268	206	273	130	56
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	2	4	3	4	30	51	163	164	38	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1	1	—	4	4	1	192	171	45	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	57	57	28	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	15	24	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	11	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	13	—
Median (dollars).....	23 900	26 900	39 600	36 000	45 200	59 900	87 700	56 400	57 300	41 300
Mean (dollars).....	26 300	34 100	39 700	38 400	47 700	60 900	96 300	69 800	81 200	41 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	334	657	235	299	148	938	735	292	528	419
Median contract rent (dollars).....	211	220	268	243	295	299	311	275	260	278
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	213	218	270	255	302	361	332	297	281	273
With meals included in rent.....	1	1	—	—	—	112	1	1	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	337	287	—	—	—	724	413	1 250	—	237
No meals included in rent.....	319	650	223	291	144	804	729	270	519	412
No cash rent.....	14	6	12	8	4	22	5	21	9	6

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.								
	Tract 15.03	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 694	1 231	948	1 121	664	912	133	18	457
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 622	1 190	848	1 065	549	838	128	16	453
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 339	922	616	714	402	633	108	13	426
Percent of occupied housing units.....	82.6	77.5	72.6	67.0	73.2	75.5	84.4	81.3	94.0
White.....	1 319	877	364	553	30	457	104	12	426
Black.....	14	43	248	155	371	171	3	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—
Other race.....	3	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	3	6	8	—	1	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 318	875	362	550	30	456	104	12	426
Renter-occupied housing units.....	283	268	232	351	147	205	20	3	27
White.....	271	212	83	125	11	125	19	3	26
Black.....	10	56	148	226	136	80	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	271	211	83	125	11	124	19	3	26
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	72	41	100	56	115	74	5	2	4
For sale only.....	17	20	18	14	3	23	2	—	—
For rent.....	23	9	30	29	21	15	3	—	1
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	4	6	8	5	45	3	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	27	5	42	8	46	33	—	2	2
Boarded up.....	—	—	5	1	7	3	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	18	3	23	1	—	3	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	19	12	91	18	12	7	3	—	2
3 rooms.....	63	54	94	104	33	33	3	—	9
4 rooms.....	266	271	178	226	89	202	17	3	41
5 rooms.....	492	483	213	436	184	290	37	9	149
6 rooms.....	371	225	194	200	192	196	34	1	111
7 rooms.....	239	109	90	76	101	86	16	2	76
8 or more rooms.....	226	74	65	60	52	95	23	3	69
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.2	5.7	5.2	5.7
Mean, all housing units.....	5.7	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.5	6.0	5.7	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.1	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.8	4.0	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.3	5.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 508	1 081	875	899	608	832	126	16	452
1, attached.....	53	8	9	25	8	15	—	—	—
2.....	36	10	27	24	25	14	1	2	—
3 or 4.....	13	7	13	38	8	19	4	—	—
5 to 9.....	38	1	13	23	8	7	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	17	34	—	105	—	7	—	—	2
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	15	81	2	2	—	16	1	—	2
Other.....	14	9	9	5	7	2	1	—	1
Occupied housing units.....	1 622	1 190	848	1 065	549	838	128	16	453
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	296	297	216	261	156	205	27	1	43
2 persons.....	641	408	275	310	147	245	55	9	145
3 persons.....	269	213	139	188	109	162	13	3	97
4 persons.....	264	163	119	174	76	122	18	1	105
5 persons.....	115	77	56	89	31	65	11	1	47
6 or more persons.....	37	32	43	43	30	39	4	1	16
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.23	2.26	2.38	2.31	2.37	2.17	2.28	2.90
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.33	2.18	2.20	2.32	2.20	2.31	2.13	2.29	2.94
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.12	2.50	2.48	2.58	2.72	2.60	2.50	2.25	2.31
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 599	1 159	767	1 021	530	814	128	16	450
1.01 to 1.50.....	19	28	46	36	13	21	—	—	2
1.51 or more.....	4	3	35	8	6	3	—	—	1
Mean.....	.46	.48	.52	.53	.47	.48	.42	.48	.50
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 251	797	570	667	381	597	80	8	392
Less than \$20,000.....	36	128	186	75	108	108	2	—	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	333	519	315	416	151	328	20	1	97
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	524	129	55	145	95	106	32	3	208
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	239	18	9	25	23	40	20	3	54
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	71	3	3	5	4	13	3	1	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	34	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	12
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	48 300	29 500	24 600	32 400	30 600	30 600	51 100	57 500	48 200
Mean (dollars).....	52 800	31 100	26 900	34 100	32 800	34 200	53 400	59 100	51 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	280	260	228	340	144	199	18	1	26
Median contract rent (dollars).....	266	243	213	173	217	205	254	238	269
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	283	230	212	187	217	211	279	237	258
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	487	—	287	90	—	387	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	266	246	221	329	133	188	15	1	25
No cash rent.....	13	14	5	10	11	10	3	—	1
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS									
WATERLOO—CEDAR FALLS, IA MSA									

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.		Remainder of Black Hawk County					
	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	846	32	15	12	6	5	2 016	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	824	30	15	12	6	4	1 960	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	697	25	13	10	1	3	1 459	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	84.6	83.3	86.7	83.3	16.7	75.0	74.4	—
White.....	692	25	13	10	1	3	1 455	—
Black.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	692	25	13	10	1	3	1 446	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	127	5	2	2	5	1	501	—
White.....	123	5	2	2	5	1	493	—
Black.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	123	5	2	2	5	1	489	—
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	22	2	—	—	—	1	56	—
For sale only.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
For rent.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	13	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
For migrant workers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	8	2	—	—	—	—	9	—
Boarded up.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
2 rooms.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
3 rooms.....	24	1	1	1	—	—	128	—
4 rooms.....	143	2	3	1	2	—	569	—
5 rooms.....	210	6	3	3	3	—	578	—
6 rooms.....	191	8	4	1	—	2	360	—
7 rooms.....	110	4	2	3	1	—	186	—
8 or more rooms.....	168	10	2	3	—	1	158	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	6.3	5.6	6.5	4.8	5.8	5.0	—
Median, all housing units.....	6.0	6.6	5.9	6.3	5.0	6.0	5.2	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.8	6.4	5.6	6.5	4.8	6.0	5.0	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	6.3	5.9	6.5	7.0	5.8	5.2	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.9	7.0	4.0	7.5	4.7	8.0	4.3	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	516	32	13	12	3	4	1 761	—
1, attached.....	60	—	—	—	—	1	18	—
2.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	54	—
3 or 4.....	41	—	—	—	3	—	8	—
5 to 9.....	43	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
10 to 19.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	49	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	167	—	2	—	—	—	38	—
Other.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Occupied housing units.....	824	30	15	12	6	4	1 960	—
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	126	—	1	3	1	2	366	—
2 persons.....	304	16	5	6	4	2	669	—
3 persons.....	145	5	3	—	1	—	361	—
4 persons.....	158	6	5	1	—	—	342	—
5 persons.....	73	2	—	1	—	—	172	—
6 or more persons.....	18	1	1	1	—	—	50	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.44	2.44	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	2.42	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.50	2.39	2.67	2.00	2.00	1.50	2.41	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.15	3.75	4.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.43	—
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	820	29	15	12	6	4	1 898	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	4	1	—	—	—	—	49	—
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Mean.....	.46	.43	.52	.40	.40	.24	.52	—
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	463	19	8	7	—	2	1 359	—
Less than \$20,000.....	2	—	—	3	—	—	117	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	25	1	2	2	—	—	742	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	129	4	3	1	—	1	421	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	181	8	—	1	—	—	62	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	62	2	3	—	—	—	12	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	52	3	—	—	—	—	4	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	67 100	66 300	52 500	22 500	—	60 000	35 500	—
Mean (dollars).....	73 700	79 300	59 700	28 600	—	60 000	37 100	—
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	112	5	2	—	4	1	490	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	352	275	163	—	237	363	235	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	344	306	163	—	219	363	223	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	106	4	2	—	4	—	474	—
No cash rent.....	6	1	—	—	—	—	16	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Black Hawk County—Con.							
	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)
All housing units	403	640	1 391	1 039	78	1 627	56	1 311
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	388	605	1 335	959	75	1 535	50	1 262
Owner-occupied housing units	337	525	1 109	717	67	1 191	44	981
Percent of occupied housing units	86.9	86.8	83.1	74.8	89.3	77.6	88.0	77.7
White	337	524	1 105	716	67	1 189	44	978
Black	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Other race	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	3	4	—	2	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	337	524	1 103	712	67	1 188	44	978
Renter-occupied housing units	51	80	226	242	8	344	6	281
White	51	80	224	241	8	343	6	279
Black	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	50	78	224	241	8	343	6	277
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	15	35	56	80	3	92	6	49
For sale only	5	9	8	4	2	15	—	9
For rent	1	4	13	10	—	18	2	6
Rented or sold, not occupied	2	3	6	6	—	20	—	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	6	6	28	—	4	1	4
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	6	13	23	32	1	35	3	26
Boarded up	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	4
ROOMS								
1 room	1	3	—	2	—	4	—	2
2 rooms	—	8	6	3	—	19	—	4
3 rooms	10	10	55	37	3	81	1	46
4 rooms	28	66	191	102	5	269	5	125
5 rooms	64	140	369	212	26	495	11	263
6 rooms	98	166	312	243	24	307	13	290
7 rooms	92	112	237	182	9	188	11	229
8 or more rooms	110	135	221	258	11	264	15	352
Median, all housing units	6.5	6.1	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.4	6.3	6.2
Mean, all housing units	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.5
Median, occupied housing units	6.5	6.1	5.8	6.3	5.7	5.4	6.6	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.4	5.8	5.6	6.7	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.9	5.7	5.1	5.8	5.2	4.5	6.0	5.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	392	604	1 254	936	76	1 402	51	1 179
1, attached	1	2	23	7	—	10	2	7
2	—	6	17	5	—	47	3	37
3 or 4	—	—	22	14	—	69	—	34
5 to 9	1	—	9	9	—	18	—	1
10 to 19	—	—	—	17	—	43	—	31
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	8	26	58	41	2	21	—	13
Other	1	2	8	10	—	17	—	9
Occupied housing units	388	605	1 335	959	75	1 535	50	1 262
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	46	89	224	156	11	340	6	187
2 persons	152	236	444	286	21	536	20	434
3 persons	79	114	240	174	15	265	10	266
4 persons	64	112	230	166	18	269	9	212
5 persons	38	42	136	118	10	94	3	120
6 or more persons	9	12	61	59	—	31	2	43
Median, occupied housing units	2.47	2.40	2.50	2.72	2.87	2.30	2.45	2.54
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.47	2.40	2.52	2.61	2.82	2.36	2.44	2.59
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.56	2.43	2.42	2.99	3.50	2.01	2.50	2.40
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	387	599	1 316	937	75	1 506	50	1 245
1.01 to 1.50	1	4	16	21	—	26	—	17
1.51 or more	—	2	3	1	—	3	—	—
Mean	.41	.43	.48	.46	.50	.44	.42	.44
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	199	328	813	379	55	1 000	28	732
Less than \$20,000	12	10	53	29	6	106	—	16
\$20,000 to \$39,999	38	54	240	145	17	480	—	136
\$40,000 to \$59,999	38	101	309	112	21	258	12	243
\$60,000 to \$79,999	35	104	146	65	9	97	6	194
\$80,000 to \$99,999	31	33	44	16	2	38	3	83
\$100,000 to \$149,999	25	18	18	11	—	17	3	51
\$150,000 to \$199,999	15	5	1	1	—	3	2	8
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars)	66 900	59 800	46 300	42 000	42 500	37 100	60 000	56 900
Mean (dollars)	76 500	64 000	49 300	46 300	43 700	41 800	73 100	61 400
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	23	48	172	141	8	302	3	205
Median contract rent (dollars)	225	244	221	207	300	207	213	220
Mean contract rent (dollars)	256	249	226	200	300	202	204	239
With meals included in rent	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	313	—	—	204	—	113	—	—
No meals included in rent	19	41	161	125	8	274	3	193
No cash rent	3	7	11	13	—	27	—	12

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremer County							
	Tract 40	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 43	Tract 44	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
All housing units	738	1 164	1 349	764	1 146	1 158	1 602	926
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	696	1 140	1 288	719	1 086	1 057	1 544	864
Owner-occupied housing units	392	913	838	578	890	810	1 180	697
Percent of occupied housing units	56.3	80.1	65.1	80.4	82.0	76.6	76.4	80.7
White	391	911	836	578	890	810	1 179	695
Black	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other race	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	3	1	1	2	—	3	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	391	909	835	577	888	810	1 177	695
Renter-occupied housing units	304	227	450	141	196	247	364	167
White	292	224	442	141	196	246	362	167
Black	5	2	3	—	—	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	292	224	441	141	196	246	360	167
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	42	24	61	45	60	101	58	62
For sale only	5	2	13	7	13	10	6	12
For rent	26	11	23	7	20	8	21	17
Rented or sold, not occupied	1	2	7	15	2	46	3	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	—	2	1	1	10	4	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	10	9	16	15	24	27	24	19
Boarded up	—	4	—	—	1	4	—	1
ROOMS								
1 room	27	8	17	1	—	4	—	4
2 rooms	60	14	43	5	6	8	24	27
3 rooms	112	54	90	26	43	42	97	44
4 rooms	83	120	232	61	119	112	236	126
5 rooms	152	241	289	140	216	214	341	166
6 rooms	112	206	254	171	285	258	347	215
7 rooms	97	206	201	153	222	252	249	192
8 or more rooms	95	315	223	207	255	268	308	152
Median, all housing units	5.1	6.2	5.5	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.9
Mean, all housing units	5.1	6.4	5.7	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.0
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	6.2	5.6	6.4	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.3	4.2	4.3	6.0	5.8	6.3	4.3	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	493	938	957	702	1 045	1 080	1 278	807
1, attached	2	15	24	—	8	3	6	9
2	37	56	85	19	6	9	51	23
3 or 4	49	55	100	21	32	16	86	34
5 to 9	30	27	78	—	3	—	68	22
10 to 19	25	12	56	—	—	—	28	10
20 to 49	93	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	48	1	16	34	35	73	15
Other	9	13	23	6	18	15	12	6
Occupied housing units	696	1 140	1 288	719	1 086	1 057	1 544	864
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	275	224	393	140	241	184	321	234
2 persons	225	438	448	235	421	399	526	324
3 persons	76	158	181	110	175	175	255	121
4 persons	81	206	170	127	144	167	284	120
5 persons	32	85	59	78	73	86	126	54
6 or more persons	7	29	37	29	32	46	32	11
Median, occupied housing units	1.82	2.29	2.06	2.43	2.22	2.36	2.36	2.11
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.13	2.42	2.22	2.41	2.19	2.31	2.43	2.16
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50	1.70	1.62	2.64	2.42	2.73	2.02	1.76
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	690	1 130	1 279	714	1 076	1 047	1 525	860
1.01 to 1.50	—	7	8	4	10	9	16	3
1.51 or more	6	3	1	1	—	1	3	1
Mean .....	.41	.41	.41	.43	.40	.42	.44	.40
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	353	762	722	326	551	396	868	627
Less than \$20,000	12	15	26	16	111	86	27	156
\$20,000 to \$39,999	130	87	194	124	231	170	195	266
\$40,000 to \$59,999	160	237	305	118	126	92	293	139
\$60,000 to \$79,999	39	205	130	48	61	29	216	42
\$80,000 to \$99,999	6	116	33	8	16	16	86	20
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	76	28	8	5	3	39	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	16	3	4	1	—	9	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	7	2	—	—	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars)	43 500	63 000	48 400	43 000	33 600	32 500	55 200	30 700
Mean (dollars)	45 200	70 700	52 800	47 000	38 000	36 500	58 800	35 200
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	301	212	437	82	122	125	328	163
Median contract rent (dollars)	191	233	236	179	169	150	221	158
Mean contract rent (dollars)	240	236	237	181	175	154	220	168
With meals included in rent	28	—	2	—	—	—	—	7
Mean contract rent (dollars)	700	—	225	—	—	—	—	323
No meals included in rent	259	207	425	71	109	110	302	142
No cash rent	14	5	10	11	13	15	26	14

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA		Block Hawk County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Block Hawk County		Cedar Falls city, Block Hawk County		Waterloo city, Block Hawk County				
	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Waterloo city	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city	Tract 17.02	Tract 19	Tract 23	Tract 1	Tract 7	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units	52 032	43 672	11 419	24 076	684	586	2 409	574	329	447	678	582	
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units	36 401	30 111	7 354	16 315	554	460	1 284	86	183	364	553	457	
Percent of occupied housing units	70.0	68.9	64.4	67.8	81.0	78.5	53.3	15.0	55.6	81.4	81.6	78.5	
Renter-occupied housing units	15 631	13 561	4 065	7 761	130	126	1 125	488	146	83	125	125	
Percent of occupied housing units	30.0	31.1	35.6	32.2	19.0	21.5	46.7	85.0	44.4	18.6	18.4	21.5	
ROOMS													
1 room	311	271	59	196	1	2	23	48	11	6	1	2	
2 rooms	1 118	962	272	630	3	1	100	110	16	18	3	1	
3 rooms	3 850	3 492	1 075	2 029	35	16	248	216	34	23	35	16	
4 rooms	9 406	8 419	2 201	4 975	139	62	457	62	39	92	137	126	
5 rooms	12 841	11 188	2 526	6 557	290	188	479	49	59	120	287	187	
6 rooms	10 841	8 382	2 023	4 574	124	128	413	26	70	104	126	126	
7 rooms	6 812	5 285	1 448	2 614	52	60	291	23	46	30	51	60	
8 or more rooms	7 551	5 783	1 795	2 505	40	63	398	38	54	34	40	64	
Median, occupied housing units	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	3.1	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.3	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.1	5.4	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.1	2.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.8	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached	39 423	32 443	7 482	17 609	637	531	1 455	120	201	430	634	528	
1, attached	1 087	1 025	323	634	9	8	63	3	12	4	9	7	
2	2 064	1 792	647	988	9	7	258	38	48	6	8	7	
3 or 4	1 849	1 507	554	821	12	13	231	50	16	1	9	13	
5 to 9	2 076	1 555	555	1 248	9	6	202	51	46	3	9	6	
10 to 19	1 827	1 710	549	1 031	7	7	65	21	18	—	7	—	
20 to 49	1 203	1 093	514	543	—	—	29	59	—	—	—	—	
50 or more	720	720	153	567	—	13	82	221	—	—	—	13	
Mobile home or trailer	1 411	1 216	552	487	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	
Other	372	288	90	148	2	1	22	11	4	3	2	1	
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person	13 257	11 250	2 720	7 104	179	156	585	387	115	128	178	154	
2 persons	18 447	15 447	4 184	8 456	239	191	907	95	100	160	235	189	
3 persons	9 165	6 919	1 863	3 534	112	82	404	41	40	64	111	110	
4 persons	7 601	6 305	1 733	3 146	96	31	310	25	36	60	96	82	
5 persons	3 328	2 739	681	1 329	44	16	134	14	23	18	44	31	
6 or more persons	1 234	1 012	238	507	14	16	69	1	15	17	14	14	
Median, occupied housing units	2.19	2.19	2.21	2.08	2.18	2.22	2.18	1.50	1.99	2.10	2.19	2.22	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.30	2.30	2.34	2.22	2.21	2.18	2.20	2.18	2.06	2.07	2.21	2.19	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.86	1.86	1.95	1.70	2.05	2.40	2.16	1.50	1.91	2.26	2.05	2.42	
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less	51 335	43 042	11 269	23 748	668	575	2 359	565	321	423	662	571	
1.01 to 1.50	570	514	114	269	13	11	37	5	6	15	13	11	
1.51 or more	127	116	36	59	3	—	13	4	2	9	3	—	
Mean	44	45	45	44	47	44	45	44	42	46	47	44	
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units	30 319	25 722	6 309	14 515	515	433	1 166	67	152	343	515	431	
Less than \$20,000	2 485	2 038	165	1 522	63	84	13	30	104	117	63	84	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	9 925	8 529	2 338	5 385	319	241	255	30	44	201	319	241	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	4 718	3 949	1 506	2 288	109	70	497	6	3	20	109	69	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	1 761	1 461	573	1 724	19	30	237	1	—	4	19	29	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 310	1 143	484	1 514	5	7	97	—	1	—	5	7	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	349	316	117	163	—	1	60	—	—	1	—	1	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	87	77	21	48	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	38	34	9	23	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
\$250,000 or more	33	31	6	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	44 800	44 700	55 800	40 500	32 100	29 500	52 000	22 900	16 000	23 700	32 100	29 400	
Mean (dollars)	51 300	51 500	62 900	47 700	33 800	33 200	57 100	24 000	18 200	24 800	33 800	33 100	
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 807	13 063	4 017	7 659	123	122	1 120	487	144	79	119	121	
Median contract rent (dollars)	252	238	277	255	222	172	285	181	192	212	222	191	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	260	266	280	267	225	207	304	198	198	217	225	206	
With meals included in rent	627	633	14	144	—	—	2	4	—	2	—	—	
Median contract rent (dollars)	14 134	12 533	3 913	7 325	114	114	1 100	172	143	72	110	113	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	492	386	90	209	9	8	18	11	1	5	9	8	
No meals included in rent													
No cash rent													

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA		Black Hawk County		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Black Hawk County)		Waterloo city, Black Hawk County				
	Total	Waterloo city	Tract 19	Tract 17.02	Tract 19	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	2 909	2 769	251	381	251	253	381	507	251	507	251
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 291	1 259	171	155	171	86	155	371	171	371	171
Percent of occupied housing units -----	44.4	45.5	68.1	40.7	68.1	34.0	40.7	73.2	68.1	73.2	68.1
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 618	1 510	80	226	80	167	226	136	80	136	80
Percent of occupied housing units -----	55.6	54.5	31.9	59.3	31.9	66.0	59.3	26.8	31.9	26.8	31.9
ROOMS											
1 room -----	64	63	—	—	—	26	—	1	—	1	—
2 rooms -----	173	164	3	12	3	15	12	10	3	10	3
3 rooms -----	348	328	8	65	8	27	65	20	8	20	8
4 rooms -----	585	540	54	369	54	36	369	69	54	69	54
5 rooms -----	708	681	81	124	81	40	124	151	81	151	81
6 rooms -----	564	546	59	69	59	49	69	149	59	149	59
7 rooms -----	262	261	22	23	22	33	23	71	22	71	22
8 or more rooms -----	205	191	24	19	24	27	19	36	24	36	24
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.5	6.5	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1. detached -----	1 875	1 866	238	223	238	137	223	475	238	475	238
1. attached -----	83	74	4	6	4	5	6	3	4	3	4
2 or more -----	171	162	3	12	3	31	12	14	3	14	3
3 or more -----	191	176	4	28	4	45	28	2	4	2	4
5 or more -----	242	230	—	11	—	29	11	7	—	7	—
10 to 19 -----	267	240	—	86	—	6	86	—	—	—	—
20 to 49 -----	39	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more -----	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	13	10	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other -----	19	19	1	3	1	—	3	6	1	6	1
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person -----	705	666	49	80	49	74	80	139	49	139	49
2 persons -----	721	715	55	73	55	51	73	55	55	55	55
3 persons -----	600	597	52	77	52	43	77	103	52	103	52
4 persons -----	449	434	39	78	39	43	78	39	39	39	39
5 persons -----	255	253	34	44	34	20	44	31	34	31	34
6 or more persons -----	179	176	22	29	22	22	29	28	22	28	22
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.55	2.57	2.91	2.99	2.91	2.53	2.99	2.37	2.91	2.37	2.91
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.57	2.57	2.95	3.07	2.95	2.43	3.07	2.24	2.95	2.24	2.95
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.53	2.53	2.86	2.94	2.86	2.63	2.94	2.88	2.86	2.88	2.86
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less -----	2 690	2 556	238	353	238	229	353	489	238	489	238
1.01 to 1.50 -----	143	139	10	23	10	15	23	12	10	12	10
1.51 or more -----	76	74	3	5	3	9	5	3	3	3	3
Mean -----	.58	.58	.56	.63	.56	.60	.63	.48	.56	.48	.56
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 192	1 188	161	147	161	76	147	352	161	352	161
Less than \$20,000 -----	265	264	23	11	23	32	11	98	23	98	23
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	542	539	84	94	84	32	94	136	84	136	84
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	276	275	36	35	36	11	35	91	36	91	36
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	76	75	11	6	11	1	6	23	11	23	11
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	22	22	6	1	6	—	1	4	6	4	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	31 600	31 500	33 600	33 300	33 600	22 700	33 400	31 400	33 600	31 400	33 600
Mean (dollars) -----	35 000	35 000	37 300	35 300	37 300	25 500	35 300	33 400	37 300	33 400	37 300
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 597	1 586	78	221	78	166	221	133	78	133	78
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	217	218	219	124	219	188	124	219	222	219	222
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	215	215	215	168	215	191	168	216	219	216	219
With meals included in rent -----	4	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	269	269	387	90	387	—	90	—	387	—	387
No meals included in rent -----	1 579	1 568	75	219	75	165	219	124	75	124	75
No cash rent -----	14	14	2	1	2	1	1	9	2	9	2

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Black Hawk County		
		Total	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city
Occupied housing units	217	203	99	97
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	117	115	47	63
Percent of occupied housing units	53.9	56.7	47.5	64.9
Renter-occupied housing units	100	88	52	34
Percent of occupied housing units	46.1	43.3	52.5	35.1
ROOMS				
1 room	6	4	2	2
2 rooms	26	18	8	8
3 rooms	27	25	14	11
4 rooms	42	37	18	19
5 rooms	29	27	10	15
6 rooms	28	26	9	14
7 rooms	16	16	9	6
8 or more rooms	43	42	19	22
Median, occupied housing units	4.8	4.9	4.4	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1. detached	130	125	52	67
1. attached	6	6	5	1
2	14	11	6	5
3 or 4	21	16	11	5
5 to 9	24	23	14	9
10 to 19	7	7	3	3
20 to 49	8	8	5	3
50 or more	1	1	—	1
Mobile home or trailer	3	3	1	2
Other	3	3	2	1
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	38	38	21	16
2 persons	57	48	26	20
3 persons	40	38	19	18
4 persons	37	30	16	20
5 persons	23	21	10	10
6 persons	22	21	7	13
7 or more persons	22	21	7	13
Median, occupied housing units	2.84	2.91	2.63	3.19
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.56	3.40	3.54	3.69
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.37	2.38	2.19	2.70
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	186	176	86	84
1.01 to 1.50	14	14	7	6
1.51 or more	17	13	6	7
Mean	.88	.85	.79	.84
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	102	100	39	56
Less than \$20,000	8	7	1	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999	13	13	2	10
\$40,000 to \$59,999	19	19	8	10
\$60,000 to \$79,999	21	21	14	7
\$80,000 to \$99,999	10	10	7	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15	15	5	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	7	6	—	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999	5	5	2	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4	4	—	4
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	67 500	69 200	69 200	66 000
Mean (dollars)	89 600	80 300	80 300	96 100
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	99	87	51	34
Median contract rent (dollars)	236	238	200	260
Mean contract rent (dollars)	252	255	240	263
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	93	83	48	33
No meals included in rent	6	4	3	1
No cash rent	—	—	—	—

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990
 [Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Block Hawk County	
	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Total Waterloo city
Occupied housing units -----	271	256 157
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	135	85
Percent of occupied housing units -----	49.8	54.1
Renter-occupied housing units -----	136	72
Percent of occupied housing units -----	50.2	45.9
ROOMS		
1 room -----	4	3
2 rooms -----	9	5
3 rooms -----	32	21
4 rooms -----	71	33
5 rooms -----	49	26
6 rooms -----	40	32
7 rooms -----	31	20
8 or more rooms -----	35	17
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.9	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	170	102
1, attached -----	9	5
2, attached -----	20	10
3 or 4 -----	16	9
5 to 9 -----	27	17
10 to 19 -----	13	6
20 to 49 -----	10	8
50 or more -----	2	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	1	1
Other -----	3	2
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	53	31
2 persons -----	86	55
3 persons -----	52	31
4 persons -----	47	26
5 persons -----	25	11
6 or more persons -----	7	3
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.46	2.36
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.52	2.40
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.40	2.31
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	261	153
1.01 to 1.50 -----	5	1
1.51 or more -----	5	3
Mean -----	.66	.64
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	117	73
Less than \$20,000 -----	15	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	54	37
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	29	15
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	8	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	2	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	34 100	33 000
Mean (dollars) -----	48 700	51 000
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	134	72
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	253	243
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	256	245
With meals included in rent -----	1	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	313	313
No meals included in rent -----	131	71
No cash rent -----	2	1

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Black Hawk County	
		Total	Waterloo city
Occupied housing units	51 845	43 516	23 981
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	36 318	30 036	16 269
Percent of occupied housing units	70.0	69.0	67.8
Renter-occupied housing units	15 547	13 480	7 712
Percent of occupied housing units	30.0	31.0	32.2
ROOMS			
1 room	309	269	194
2 rooms	1 111	955	626
3 rooms	3 836	3 408	2 018
4 rooms	9 353	8 368	4 948
5 rooms	12 811	11 141	6 543
6 rooms	10 121	8 342	4 557
7 rooms	6 797	5 273	2 601
8 or more rooms	7 527	5 760	2 494
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.3	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.8	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1. detached	39 321	32 350	17 553
1. attached	1 078	1 016	629
2.	2 052	1 782	983
3 or 4	1 844	1 502	819
5 to 9	2 060	1 862	1 236
10 to 19	1 818	1 701	1 026
20 to 49	1 194	1 084	535
50 or more	718	718	566
Mobile home or trailer	1 410	1 215	487
Other	370	286	147
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	13 221	11 219	7 081
2 persons	18 392	15 395	8 422
3 persons	8 134	6 888	3 517
4 persons	7 573	6 279	3 133
5 persons	3 316	2 728	1 323
6 or more persons	1 229	1 007	505
Median, occupied housing units	2.19	2.18	2.08
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.30	2.30	2.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.86	1.86	1.69
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	51 172	42 890	23 655
1.01 to 1.50	569	513	269
1.51 or more	124	113	57
Mean .....	.44	.45	.44
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	30 247	25 657	14 476
Less than \$20 000	2 477	2 032	1 518
\$20 000 to \$39 999	9 891	8 498	5 565
\$40 000 to \$59 999	9 595	8 126	4 781
\$60 000 to \$79 999	4 713	3 945	1 280
\$80 000 to \$99 999	1 761	1 461	625
\$100 000 to \$149 999	1 305	1 139	512
\$150 000 to \$199 999	349	316	163
\$200 000 to \$249 999	87	77	48
\$250 000 to \$299 999	37	33	22
\$300 000 or more	32	30	22
Median (dollars)	44 900	44 700	40 600
Mean (dollars)	51 300	51 500	47 600
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 725	12 984	7 610
Median contract rent (dollars)	252	258	255
Mean contract rent (dollars)	260	266	267
With meals included in rent	180	143	125
Mean contract rent (dollars)	629	635	685
No meals included in rent	14 055	12 055	7 277
No cash rent	490	385	208

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Black Hawk County			Bremer County	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Black Hawk County											
	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA		Waterloo city		Tract 8	Tract 16	Tract 17.02	Tract 19	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.03	Tract 26.04	Tract 27	Tract 29.01			
	Total	Cedar Falls city														
ANCESTRY																
All persons	146 611	123 798	34 298	66 467	22 813	3 519	3 054	2 903	2 293	1 841	5 945	5 395	3 886	1 564		
Ancestry specified	136 064	114 365	31 927	61 197	21 699	3 097	2 827	2 560	2 123	1 716	5 683	4 926	3 522	1 435		
Single ancestry	82 245	67 850	18 471	36 850	14 421	1 748	1 699	1 447	1 068	893	3 790	3 226	2 256	621		
Multiple ancestry	53 819	46 541	13 456	24 347	7 278	1 349	1 058	713	669	648	1 893	1 700	1 266	814		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	10 547	9 433	2 371	5 270	1 114	422	227	343	170	125	262	469	364	129		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																
Total ancestries reported	293 222	247 596	68 596	132 934	45 626	7 038	6 108	5 806	4 586	3 682	11 890	10 790	7 772	3 128		
Arab	168	168	121	45	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Austrian	296	267	125	127	29	11	—	19	—	—	6	—	12	7	—	—
Belgian	187	160	73	61	27	—	5	—	—	7	13	—	7	2	—	—
Canadian	199	187	73	79	12	—	52	—	—	22	6	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	2 424	2 117	576	1 128	307	65	778	28	29	55	134	38	73	16	—	—
Danish	5 362	4 584	2 074	1 793	778	81	45	95	78	138	355	339	69	57	—	—
Dutch	4 913	4 537	1 447	1 793	761	199	90	37	67	106	167	128	132	108	—	—
English	18 633	16 230	4 872	8 385	2 403	450	378	228	207	193	775	733	346	262	—	—
Finnish	129	119	36	74	10	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8	6	—	—
French (except Basque)	5 205	4 509	1 187	2 488	696	113	73	63	83	78	173	165	115	67	—	—
French Canadian	478	360	92	210	118	7	25	13	—	20	17	—	9	—	—	—
German	82 491	65 544	18 752	32 207	16 947	1 624	1 607	963	841	914	3 354	3 093	2 696	984	21	—
Greek	407	395	109	208	12	—	—	8	23	6	—	—	4	—	—	—
Hungarian	172	172	88	51	34	5	454	313	398	15	18	—	13	—	—	—
Irish	206	21 939	6 048	11 757	2 632	718	51	41	35	338	872	988	531	276	—	—
Italian	1 898	1 713	6 659	879	185	35	51	35	13	52	192	42	13	20	—	—
Lithuanian	94	86	36	50	8	15	215	136	98	138	418	283	172	118	—	—
Norwegian	8 483	7 330	2 198	3 651	1 153	132	18	16	8	15	56	34	39	—	—	—
Polish	1 306	1 099	393	499	207	45	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	61	40	5	31	21	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	68	68	7	61	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	372	358	92	223	14	—	6	16	—	26	12	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	2 674	2 354	566	1 406	320	116	66	66	39	6	85	65	66	45	—	—
Scottish	2 636	2 263	698	1 233	373	34	23	4	15	35	109	21	66	51	—	—
Slovak	307	265	75	131	42	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	136	115	26	83	21	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	3 423	3 050	1 190	1 448	373	90	8	51	21	36	145	135	58	44	—	—
Swiss	896	681	261	316	215	—	—	15	5	—	30	46	16	—	—	—
Ukrainian	37	24	—	24	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	3 788	3 362	599	2 198	426	213	166	37	117	5	176	105	67	73	—	—
Welsh	1 258	1 129	367	560	129	6	6	—	26	6	54	63	19	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	31	25	12	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	39	37	17	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	115 992	98 954	24 799	57 332	17 038	2 935	2 670	3 623	2 491	1 419	4 570	4 348	3 142	917	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	89	55	27	—	—	6	10	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	19	19	6	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	6	6	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	19	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	27	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	18	18	—	11	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	26	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	13	13	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Black Hawk County—Con.)					Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County					Waterloo city, Black Hawk County				
	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	
ANCESTRY	All persons	3 783	4 503	10 601	4 346	4 824	1 841	4 976	3 207	—	1 837	2 834	2 834	1 672	
	Ancestry specified	3 596	3 924	10 049	4 024	4 563	1 716	4 829	2 822	—	1 608	2 590	2 620	1 523	
	Single ancestry	2 118	2 310	5 464	2 327	2 282	1 068	3 173	1 847	—	1 145	1 555	1 580	846	
	Multiple ancestry	1 088	1 614	4 585	1 697	2 281	648	1 656	975	—	463	1 035	1 040	677	
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	216	579	552	322	261	125	147	385	—	229	244	214	149	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported	7 546	9 006	21 202	8 692	9 648	3 682	9 952	6 414	—	3 674	5 668	5 668	3 344	
	Arab	2	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Austrian	3	54	14	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	11	—	
	Belgian	—	—	35	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Canadian	14	—	—	—	—	22	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	15	—	21	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Central American	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Panamanian	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
ANCESTRY	All persons	1 680	1 624	3 458	1 842	3 683	2 698	2 280	3 857	3 433	4 976	3 123	4 992
	Ancestry specified	1 541	1 390	3 036	1 647	3 444	2 548	2 118	3 515	3 350	4 796	3 507	4 992
	Single ancestry	1 112	1 090	1 707	997	1 846	1 331	1 130	2 240	2 022	2 484	1 967	3 907
	Multiple ancestry	429	300	1 329	650	1 598	1 217	988	1 275	1 328	2 312	1 190	1 085
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	139	234	422	195	239	150	162	342	83	180	249	385
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported		3 360	3 248	6 916	3 684	7 366	5 396	4 560	7 714	6 866	9 952	6 246	8 584
Arab		—	—	5	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	29	21
Austrian		—	—	11	—	7	—	7	13	—	—	12	—
Belgian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian		—	—	—	7	—	—	—	8	—	44	—	—
Czech		37	8	65	10	103	78	77	67	22	117	30	27
Danish		43	81	81	61	99	45	60	93	108	187	80	150
Dutch		77	6	199	86	200	161	84	74	150	191	151	151
English		107	127	430	235	509	539	346	567	576	858	389	589
Finnish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
French (except Basque)		19	33	113	67	123	129	104	168	136	248	153	213
French Canadian		6	—	7	—	5	—	16	16	11	23	—	6
German		727	342	1 607	910	2 212	1 529	1 292	1 958	1 727	2 844	1 590	2 488
Greek		—	7	—	—	13	—	31	—	13	24	8	—
Hungarian		—	—	5	12	—	—	—	5	7	10	—	—
Irish		257	235	701	230	641	514	566	680	764	1 212	556	874
Italian		11	—	32	81	98	32	48	45	21	124	13	54
Lithuanian		—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Lithuanian		55	23	129	47	314	162	98	178	185	212	365	—
Norwegian		6	8	45	29	—	—	5	35	81	32	31	7
Polish		18	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian		—	—	48	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian		—	7	—	—	18	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish		17	10	107	49	70	67	44	27	27	39	43	—
Scottish		8	—	34	41	97	118	22	68	38	124	92	114
Slovak		—	7	5	7	—	—	12	84	60	252	54	60
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	14	—	12	6
Swedish		—	—	90	57	—	11	—	118	18	—	—	—
Swiss		12	—	—	6	25	46	42	119	89	171	100	180
Ukrainian		—	—	—	—	88	76	—	118	28	—	31	5
United States or American		102	137	210	30	51	27	—	4	5	5	—	—
Welsh		12	—	6	13	46	72	123	81	138	8	117	161
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	16	49	45	26	37	31
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		1 815	2 298	2 894	1 635	2 412	1 713	1 534	3 266	2 437	2 971	2 415	2 943
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 15.03	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY												
All persons	4 263	2 990	2 250	2 887	1 433	2 293	242	47	1 430	2 387	122	
Ancestry specified	3 931	2 763	2 145	2 544	1 300	2 123	232	47	1 301	2 182	122	
Single ancestry	2 241	1 730	1 707	1 831	1 165	1 454	190	43	555	1 138	60	
Multiple ancestry	1 690	1 033	438	713	135	669	42	4	746	1 044	62	
Ancestry undesignated or not reported	332	227	105	343	133	170	10	—	129	205	—	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	8 526	5 980	4 500	5 774	2 866	4 586	484	94	2 860	4 774	244	
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Austrian	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	
Belgian	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech	60	52	10	28	—	29	—	—	—	14	—	
Danish	187	45	29	95	—	7	9	—	16	65	—	
Dutch	198	90	48	37	8	67	13	—	57	78	—	
English	538	378	136	228	6	207	48	4	94	120	3	
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	285	—	
French (except Basque)	187	73	63	63	5	83	14	—	8	24	12	
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	144	—	
German	6	25	9	13	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	
Greek	2 247	1 549	536	947	131	841	117	47	897	1 459	85	
Hungarian	10	—	—	8	—	23	—	—	21	—	—	
Irish	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	
Italian	771	448	237	313	26	398	14	—	209	431	18	
Lithuanian	92	51	—	41	—	—	—	—	20	24	—	
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	9	—	
Polish	308	190	101	136	—	98	—	—	118	131	40	
Portuguese	41	18	30	16	—	8	—	—	—	16	—	
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian	—	6	—	16	—	5	—	—	18	—	—	
Scotch-Irish	143	66	9	66	8	39	—	—	38	54	—	
Scottish	91	23	29	4	—	15	—	—	51	67	—	
Slovak	14	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	—	—	8	51	35	21	—	—	44	34	21	
Swiss	91	8	7	15	30	5	—	—	—	31	—	
Ukrainian	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	—	—	26	37	16	117	7	—	65	47	—	
Welsh	183	166	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	12	—	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	72	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Yugoslavian	12	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	3 149	2 631	3 103	3 607	2 601	2 491	262	43	851	1 665	60	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	6	—	10	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Black Hawk County									
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28
ANCESTRY										
All persons.....	61	64	16	—	5 333	—	969	1 946	3 839	2 870
Ancestry specified.....	61	64	16	—	2 854	—	854	1 872	3 475	2 599
Single ancestry.....	11	39	16	—	2 301	—	17	1 189	2 213	1 651
Multiple ancestry.....	20	25	—	—	2 553	—	237	683	1 262	948
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	—	—	—	—	479	—	115	74	364	271
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
Total ancestries reported.....	122	128	32	—	10 666	—	1 938	3 892	7 678	5 740
Arab.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	—	—
Czech.....	—	—	—	—	70	—	6	—	—	6
Danish.....	—	—	—	—	168	—	39	113	73	78
Orish.....	—	—	—	—	295	—	35	68	69	73
English.....	20	—	—	—	684	—	149	322	132	56
Finnish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	342	365
French (except Basque).....	—	—	—	—	181	—	—	94	—	137
French Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German.....	17	—	16	—	18	—	10	—	9	2
Greek.....	—	58	—	—	3 164	—	561	1 126	2 649	1 901
Hungarian.....	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	4	—
Irish.....	17	6	—	—	1 359	—	70	315	113	20
Italian.....	3	—	—	—	46	—	4	10	531	412
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	16
Norwegian.....	3	25	—	—	528	—	61	169	—	—
Polish.....	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	172	136
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	39	24
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish.....	9	—	—	—	77	—	7	—	4	11
Scottish.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	66	75
Slovak.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	30	66	48
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	2
Swedish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Swiss.....	—	—	—	—	73	—	26	85	58	46
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	16	10	16	24
United States or American.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh.....	—	—	—	—	134	—	32	26	67	29
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	74	—	11	24	19	11
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	41	39	16	—	3 567	—	853	1 386	3 099	2 242
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Black Hawk County—Con.			Bremer County							
	Tract 29 02	Tract 30 01 (pt.)	Tract 30 02 (pt.)	Tract 40	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 43	Tract 44	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
ANCESTRY											
All persons	4 005	135	3 661	2 678	3 030	3 095	2 035	2 823	2 908	4 099	2 145
Ancestry specified	3 714	124	3 474	2 374	2 877	2 989	1 996	2 727	2 840	3 913	1 983
Single ancestry	2 159	80	2 131	1 500	1 728	1 974	1 415	2 031	1 926	2 403	1 444
Multiple ancestry	1 555	44	1 343	874	1 149	1 015	581	696	914	1 510	539
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	291	11	187	304	153	106	39	96	68	186	162
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	8 010	270	7 322	5 356	6 060	6 190	4 070	5 646	5 816	8 198	4 290
Arab	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	3	14	5	6	—	—	—	4	—
Belgian	17	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Canadian	10	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	79	—	90	21	95	9	35	36	40	46	25
Danish	80	—	169	90	114	162	67	57	92	154	42
Dutch	147	6	176	139	145	52	76	63	89	158	39
English	548	13	511	157	429	422	181	221	313	496	184
Finnish	—	—	9	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	143	21	143	76	45	160	53	60	131	145	26
French Canadian	12	—	7	32	7	18	21	25	—	11	4
German	2 673	84	2 249	1 797	2 097	2 132	1 738	2 400	2 281	2 845	1 657
Greek	17	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	7	25	—	—	—	2	—
Irish	760	25	572	235	373	427	173	302	321	544	257
Italian	31	—	52	7	40	38	—	2	24	59	15
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	207	5	175	170	261	108	57	88	135	243	91
Polish	22	—	38	57	46	28	10	14	9	23	20
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	15	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	10	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Scotch-Irish	49	—	83	31	49	35	16	20	42	99	28
Scottish	82	1	90	41	62	67	43	34	49	56	21
Slovak	3	—	33	6	6	19	3	—	2	—	6
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—
Swedish	59	—	65	122	52	40	28	17	35	60	19
Swiss	12	—	16	15	49	15	12	7	7	94	16
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	112	—	154	43	19	133	8	22	45	135	21
Welsh	40	—	23	14	6	32	13	7	30	26	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	13	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other ancestries	2 841	102	2 571	2 159	2 097	2 247	1 518	2 250	2 108	2 864	1 795
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo--Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County			Bremer County	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Block Hawk County				
		Total	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city		Tract 8	Tract 16	Tract 17.02	Tract 19	Tract 26.01
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	146 611	123 798	34 298	66 467	22 813	3 519	3 054	2 903	2 293	1 841
Native	144 734	122 163	33 422	65 842	22 571	3 496	3 032	2 879	2 283	1 740
Foreign born	1 877	1 635	876	625	242	23	22	24	10	101
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	292	239	106	120	53	—	6	16	—	21
Persons 5 years and over	137 059	115 624	32 536	61 732	21 435	3 221	2 814	2 675	2 071	1 680
In linguistically isolated households	461	388	200	169	73	—	6	22	—	28
Speak a language other than English	4 499	3 670	1 362	1 848	829	49	61	156	28	117
Do not speak English "very well"	1 373	1 131	546	483	242	6	19	58	4	48
Speak Spanish	1 387	1 239	306	753	148	9	42	128	13	32
Do not speak English "very well"	436	388	79	279	48	6	14	43	4	13
Linguistically isolated	99	91	6	85	8	—	6	13	—	6
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	648	603	376	167	45	—	5	9	5	38
Do not speak English "very well"	370	338	262	56	32	—	5	9	—	23
Linguistically isolated	148	134	98	36	14	—	—	9	—	16
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	44 085	37 637	15 075	16 415	6 448	792	731	916	566	785
Preprimary school	3 364	2 835	644	1 652	529	79	69	61	62	58
Public school	2 178	1 769	359	1 060	409	50	52	51	42	40
Elementary or high school	25 054	21 006	4 914	11 419	4 048	618	525	677	387	244
Public school	21 999	18 189	4 574	9 665	3 810	530	494	603	355	230
College	15 667	13 796	9 517	3 344	1 871	95	137	178	117	483
Public college	13 674	12 995	9 284	2 914	679	95	96	110	105	469
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	89 791	75 401	17 763	42 987	14 390	2 250	1 938	1 671	1 399	1 033
Less than 9th grade	7 606	5 718	768	3 563	1 888	372	159	121	118	60
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 294	9 093	1 275	5 932	1 201	420	281	308	238	44
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	35 884	29 945	5 412	17 548	5 939	1 080	882	793	657	260
Some college, no degree	14 069	11 988	3 267	6 732	2 081	203	251	255	196	194
Associate degree	6 703	5 596	1 469	3 154	1 107	127	178	64	69	117
Bachelor's degree	10 326	8 785	3 521	4 196	1 541	48	142	85	63	262
Graduate or professional degree	4 909	4 276	2 051	1 862	633	—	45	45	58	96
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.1	80.4	88.5	77.9	78.5	64.8	77.3	74.3	74.6	89.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.0	17.3	31.4	14.1	15.1	2.1	9.6	7.8	8.6	34.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	229	233	65	444	198	711	800	765	420	188
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 587	1 582	1 382	1 602	1 624	1 822	1 714	2 034	2 206	1 350
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 098	2 077	2 049	2 043	2 228	2 000	1 871	2 484	2 070	1 513
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	137 059	115 624	32 536	61 732	21 435	3 221	2 814	2 675	2 071	1 680
Same house	77 459	63 896	14 380	34 979	13 563	1 962	1 735	1 473	1 286	603
Different house in United States	58 834	51 118	17 738	26 599	7 716	1 259	1 079	1 202	785	1 008
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	26 512	25 898	6 522	17 123	614	973	691	912	530	310
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 492	5 846	699	2 278	3 646	128	128	56	139	48
Different MSA/PMSA	10 506	9 107	4 421	3 970	1 399	79	165	83	83	254
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12 324	10 267	6 096	3 228	2 057	79	95	151	33	396
Abroad	766	610	418	154	156	—	—	—	—	69
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	116 847	108 308	34 298	66 467	8 539	3 458	2 996	2 887	2 293	1 841
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	84 859	79 177	21 471	51 263	5 682	3 004	2 787	1 901	2 060	847
Rural population	29 764	15 490	—	—	14 274	61	58	16	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	13 439	6 740	—	—	6 699	12	12	—	—	—
On farms	5 622	2 834	—	—	2 788	25	12	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	66 277	55 582	16 761	28 026	10 695	1 369	1 288	1 033	968	816
Car, truck, or van	58 015	49 369	13 877	25 860	8 646	1 289	1 191	909	890	754
Drove alone	52 657	45 080	12 800	23 526	7 577	1 158	1 085	802	807	704
Carpooled	5 358	4 289	1 077	2 334	1 069	131	106	107	83	50
Public transportation (including taxicab)	467	454	47	382	13	17	31	41	11	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	450	437	41	371	13	12	31	41	11	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	4 391	3 324	2 256	761	1 067	5	27	40	45	49
Other means	509	397	127	228	112	11	—	15	4	—
Worked at home	2 895	2 038	454	795	857	47	39	28	18	13
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.05	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.2	14.9	13.5	14.4	16.8	14.4	14.1	15.9	16.5	14.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	4 923	4 001	751	2 168	922	142	142	96	102	32
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	12 490	10 470	2 367	5 649	2 020	294	306	211	230	125
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	18 949	15 953	4 775	8 138	2 996	370	344	320	262	283
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	8 687	7 340	2 390	3 862	1 347	88	139	131	107	132
All other times	18 333	15 780	6 024	7 414	2 553	428	318	247	249	231
Worked in MSA of residence	63 404	53 505	16 033	27 155	9 899	1 339	1 260	992	953	800
Waterloo city	35 641	34 047	5 487	22 324	1 594	1 067	989	814	780	335
Cedar Falls city	15 756	15 230	9 942	3 953	526	161	230	158	127	424
Evansdale city	506	502	6	110	4	18	—	—	—	6
Hudson city	874	869	154	229	5	13	—	—	14	7
La Porte City city	348	348	15	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Block Hawk County	1 989	1 888	196	321	101	67	24	9	20	28
Waverly city	4 699	305	119	124	4 394	13	17	5	—	—
Sumner city	598	3	—	—	595	—	—	—	—	—
Denver city	490	101	30	26	389	—	—	6	5	—
Remainder of Bremer County	2 503	212	84	35	2 291	—	—	—	7	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	2 873	2 077	728	871	796	30	28	41	15	16
Grundy County	130	130	54	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oelwein city	79	38	16	—	41	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Fayette County	138	7	7	—	131	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampton city	85	—	—	7	78	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Chickasaw County	135	19	—	19	116	—	—	—	—	—
Buchanan County	294	247	45	89	47	—	—	—	8	2
Cedar Rapids city	246	243	102	82	3	10	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	67	59	21	25	8	—	6	—	—	—
Tama County	157	154	30	60	3	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	1 542	1 173	453	547	369	20	22	41	—	14

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Black Hawk County—Can.						Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County			
	Tract 26.03	Tract 26.04	Tract 27	Tract 29.01	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 945	5 395	3 886	1 564	2 522	3 783	4 503	10 601	4 346	4 824
Native	5 890	5 386	3 862	1 564	2 488	3 722	4 406	10 221	4 168	4 766
Foreign born	55	9	24	—	34	61	97	380	178	58
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	6	—	—	—	—	9	32	19	21	7
Persons 5 years and over	5 572	5 047	3 574	1 479	2 338	3 512	4 234	10 346	4 118	4 526
In linguistically isolated households	6	—	—	—	—	13	39	29	75	23
Speak a language other than English	166	39	91	16	64	88	164	535	217	163
Do not speak English "very well"	12	22	10	—	6	31	57	254	128	39
Speak Spanish	55	11	40	6	13	25	16	127	48	36
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	2	—	—	12	—	50	16	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	45	—	8	—	—	19	55	132	83	23
Do not speak English "very well"	12	—	4	—	—	2	18	120	66	23
Linguistically isolated	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	23
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 341	1 376	1 162	459	609	1 095	1 151	7 377	1 273	1 542
Preprimary school	158	88	110	74	68	113	87	87	93	140
Public school	64	83	36	56	41	74	46	47	62	66
Elementary or high school	1 087	942	841	305	428	822	634	819	827	896
Public school	1 018	865	503	235	340	760	554	807	780	821
College	1 096	346	211	80	113	160	430	6 471	353	506
Public college	1 056	307	180	73	89	138	392	6 381	329	490
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 249	3 656	2 354	968	1 662	2 364	2 970	3 160	2 965	2 946
Less than 9th grade	140	362	267	38	130	75	166	87	133	74
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	203	487	198	96	105	182	232	145	221	168
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	793	1 737	1 234	538	533	1 015	995	710	903	969
Some college, no degree	577	386	319	127	281	462	501	634	681	571
Associate degree	309	284	191	109	163	209	278	232	191	205
Bachelor's degree	832	286	99	55	321	304	502	698	574	621
Graduate or professional degree	395	114	46	5	129	117	296	654	262	338
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.4	76.8	80.2	86.2	85.9	89.1	86.6	92.7	88.1	91.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	37.8	10.9	6.2	6.2	27.1	17.8	26.9	42.8	28.2	32.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	171	243	170	211	124	156	132	7	127	129
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 476	1 504	1 982	1 347	1 247	1 683	1 293	1 300	1 284	1 459
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 172	1 863	2 435	2 218	2 248	2 515	2 116	1 989	1 879	2 175
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 572	5 047	3 574	1 479	2 338	3 512	4 234	10 346	4 118	4 526
Same house	2 221	3 179	2 551	1 078	1 374	2 512	2 282	2 821	2 498	2 637
Different house in United States	3 289	1 859	1 009	396	964	994	1 945	7 305	1 590	1 859
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 302	995	417	248	468	360	1 163	1 183	1 096	940
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	130	394	331	24	158	334	50	279	83	69
Different MSA/PMSA	881	200	73	77	169	111	294	2 224	279	416
Not in MSA/PMSA	976	270	188	47	169	189	438	3 619	132	434
Abroad	62	9	14	5	—	6	7	220	30	30
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 976	3 449	1 220	1 430	2 387	122	4 503	10 601	4 346	4 824
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 942	2 702	997	1 179	1 824	28	3 405	3 883	3 671	4 151
Rural population	969	1 946	2 666	134	135	3 661	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	238	459	1 112	116	54	1 877	—	—	—	—
On farms	122	396	428	—	25	692	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 841	2 478	1 823	844	1 239	1 872	2 091	5 475	2 176	2 431
Car, truck, or van	2 584	2 339	1 656	802	1 159	1 534	1 959	3 309	2 039	2 325
Drove alone	2 361	2 212	1 537	740	1 123	1 445	1 823	3 002	1 913	2 126
Carpooled	223	127	119	62	36	89	136	307	126	199
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	—	9	—	—	—	7	7	14	13
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	9	—	—	—	7	7	14	13
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	125	16	34	9	30	116	86	1 935	23	32
Other means	19	25	4	—	—	19	—	52	26	15
Worked at home	107	98	120	33	50	203	39	172	74	46
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.03	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	18.3	18.5	18.2	15.4	16.6	13.8	10.8	14.6	15.3
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	79	234	239	108	94	92	95	209	102	162
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	551	578	391	226	184	396	337	372	382	366
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	942	757	479	207	383	553	764	962	784	782
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	388	143	166	66	236	243	296	830	314	440
All other times	774	668	428	204	292	385	560	2 930	520	635
Worked in MSA of residence	2 768	2 417	1 762	823	1 209	1 801	2 027	5 128	2 089	2 299
Waterloo city	940	1 053	1 229	664	989	920	642	1 277	941	984
Cedar Falls city	1 610	1 079	146	138	177	211	1 264	3 801	1 073	1 227
Evansdale city	—	—	34	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson city	31	35	—	—	5	403	31	20	22	8
La Porte City city	—	—	10	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Black Hawk County	94	80	296	—	22	244	21	22	22	59
Waverly city	76	66	8	5	10	2	16	8	5	6
Sumner city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denver city	6	22	14	11	—	2	8	—	9	7
Remainder of Bremer County	11	82	21	—	—	8	38	—	17	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	73	61	61	21	30	71	64	347	87	132
Grundy County	9	—	6	—	11	21	—	34	5	6
Oelwein city	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Remainder of Fayette County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
New Hampton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Chickasaw County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bucanan County	—	8	10	5	—	6	—	8	6	21
Cedar Rapids city	10	6	18	—	—	2	11	70	—	11
Remainder of Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	9	10	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Tama County	—	8	5	—	13	6	—	—	13	9
Worked elsewhere	45	29	17	16	6	36	45	222	63	71

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Can.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County—Con.				Waterloo city, Black Hawk County					
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 841	4 976	3 207	—	1 837	2 834	2 834	1 672	1 680	1 624
Native	1 740	4 921	3 200	—	1 816	2 827	2 814	1 672	1 674	1 613
Foreign born	101	55	7	—	21	7	20	—	6	11
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	21	6	—	—	13	11	—	—	—	11
Persons 5 years and over	1 680	4 657	2 975	—	1 659	2 601	2 551	1 583	1 566	1 483
In linguistically isolated households	28	6	—	—	19	11	—	—	—	11
Speak a language other than English	117	158	8	—	63	80	77	50	33	44
Do not speak English "very well"	48	12	8	—	40	30	—	—	6	44
Speak Spanish	32	47	—	—	16	11	24	18	27	21
Do not speak English "very well"	13	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	6	21
Linguistically isolated	6	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	38	45	—	—	6	11	13	—	—	11
Do not speak English "very well"	23	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Linguistically isolated	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	785	2 036	911	—	419	634	646	391	495	559
Preprimary school	58	131	48	—	76	65	72	51	63	51
Public school	40	50	48	—	61	49	52	51	57	42
Elementary or high school	244	854	640	—	286	440	423	262	372	469
Public school	230	785	597	—	270	420	390	233	335	463
College	483	1 051	223	—	57	129	151	78	60	39
Public college	469	1 021	202	—	43	113	151	72	41	39
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 033	2 628	2 061	—	1 134	1 662	1 699	1 103	1 001	855
Less than 9th grade	60	92	156	—	183	187	125	142	115	170
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	44	157	308	—	263	218	303	163	178	329
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	260	567	1 008	—	504	692	653	554	471	244
Some college, no degree	194	513	173	—	92	273	271	157	104	53
Associate degree	117	265	181	—	76	118	158	48	102	34
Bachelor's degree	262	695	169	—	10	111	109	20	25	25
Graduate or professional degree	96	339	66	—	6	63	80	19	6	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.9	90.5	77.5	—	60.7	75.6	74.8	72.3	70.7	41.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	34.7	39.3	11.4	—	1.4	10.5	11.1	3.5	3.1	2.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	188	176	330	—	859	825	597	458	305	779
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 350	1 405	1 564	—	1 685	1 756	1 432	1 364	1 904	1 876
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 513	2 212	2 000	—	1 426	2 227	1 896	1 752	2 650	3 021
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 680	4 657	2 975	—	1 659	2 601	2 551	1 583	1 566	1 483
Same house	603	1 651	1 888	—	702	1 251	905	999	743	762
Different house in United States	1 008	2 944	1 087	—	950	1 350	1 637	584	801	721
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	310	1 107	723	—	739	620	1 038	462	526	536
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	48	74	96	—	29	112	112	54	58	90
Different MSA/PMSA	254	824	130	—	116	402	319	33	114	80
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	396	939	138	—	66	216	168	35	103	15
Abroad	69	62	—	—	7	—	9	—	22	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 841	4 976	3 207	—	1 837	2 834	2 834	1 672	1 680	1 624
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	847	2 942	2 572	—	691	1 663	1 529	1 573	1 559	938
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	816	2 329	1 443	—	480	1 187	1 110	730	623	375
Car, truck, or van	754	2 137	1 354	—	363	1 075	955	676	609	313
Drive alone	704	1 949	1 283	—	281	934	864	606	543	205
Carpooled	50	188	71	—	82	141	91	70	66	108
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	6	—	—	19	15	27	11	—	18
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	19	15	27	11	—	18
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	49	117	14	—	76	34	75	24	—	33
Other means	—	11	23	—	—	14	25	13	6	11
Worked at home	13	58	52	—	22	49	28	6	8	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.03	1.05	1.03	—	1.13	1.08	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.25
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.7	13.5	17.6	—	19.5	13.2	15.3	14.1	13.9	17.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	32	46	105	—	44	130	88	83	56	36
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	125	439	346	—	19	171	168	165	156	91
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	283	778	422	—	98	257	310	160	153	84
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	132	313	65	—	54	189	163	94	97	52
All other times	231	695	453	—	243	391	353	222	153	112
Worked in MSA of residence	800	2 280	1 410	—	455	1 141	1 070	719	616	357
Waterloo city	335	782	526	—	387	1 004	826	563	531	333
Cedar Falls city	424	1 361	792	—	56	116	172	126	78	24
Evansdale city	6	—	—	—	7	—	8	—	—	—
Hudson city	7	31	35	—	—	8	17	18	—	—
La Porte City city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Remainder of Black Hawk County	28	36	8	—	5	7	32	—	—	—
Waverly city	—	57	27	—	—	6	15	—	—	—
Sumner city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denver city	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Bremer County	—	7	22	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	16	49	33	—	25	46	40	11	7	18
Grundy County	—	9	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	—
Delwein city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Fayette County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Chickasaw County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buchanan County	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar Rapids city	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tama County	—	—	8	—	—	5	—	—	—	13
Worked elsewhere	14	21	17	—	17	41	40	11	—	5

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Block Hawk County—Con.									
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 458	1 842	3 683	2 698	2 280	3 857	3 433	4 976	3 123	4 292
Native	3 435	1 823	3 633	2 667	2 280	3 830	3 318	4 927	3 024	4 282
Foreign born	23	19	50	31	—	27	115	49	99	10
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	13	3	7	8	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 164	1 724	3 459	2 495	2 163	3 662	3 270	4 616	2 958	3 939
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	13	7	7	16	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	49	13	126	91	45	94	147	106	133	84
Do not speak English "very well"	6	13	6	39	17	31	27	—	5	35
Speak Spanish	9	8	38	66	11	39	9	27	—	40
Do not speak English "very well"	6	8	6	39	—	25	5	—	—	22
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	13	—	7	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	5	—	—	—	—	34	9	34	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	5	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	779	418	746	646	493	690	769	1 347	791	1 153
Preprimary school	73	55	64	91	46	107	63	153	60	90
Public school	44	47	28	59	9	56	27	91	17	45
Elementary or high school	611	257	556	378	334	376	489	889	503	854
Public school	523	207	463	277	217	327	398	647	345	787
College	95	106	126	177	113	207	217	305	228	209
Public college	95	82	116	162	113	186	202	270	193	178
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 206	1 243	2 582	1 841	1 661	2 717	2 473	3 271	2 085	2 617
Less than 9th grade	372	203	264	70	96	175	57	68	73	135
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	416	239	306	242	170	273	179	175	308	311
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 043	502	1 148	851	674	1 020	775	1 032	663	1 256
Some college, no degree	203	138	461	372	263	558	546	547	337	409
Associate degree	127	73	198	142	156	163	200	308	114	203
Bachelor's degree	45	62	169	131	220	401	456	740	414	228
Graduate or professional degree	—	26	36	33	82	127	260	401	196	75
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.3	64.4	77.9	83.1	84.0	83.5	90.5	92.6	82.7	83.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.0	7.1	7.9	8.9	18.2	19.4	29.0	34.9	29.3	11.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	711	210	306	261	—	333	399	235	22	340
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 829	1 466	1 621	1 471	1 176	1 127	865	1 577	1 404	1 678
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 964	1 840	1 701	1 558	1 653	1 783	2 034	2 119	1 815	1 982
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 164	1 724	3 459	2 495	2 163	3 662	3 270	4 616	2 958	3 939
Same house	1 919	610	2 417	1 442	1 315	1 740	1 426	2 810	1 489	2 331
Different house in United States	1 245	1 114	1 008	1 047	848	1 922	1 819	1 799	1 450	1 608
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	959	668	639	740	568	1 143	1 036	1 296	756	1 019
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	128	109	90	75	89	187	195	121	97	139
Different MSA/PMSA	79	129	105	80	144	248	285	229	312	233
Not in an MSA/PMSA	79	208	174	152	47	344	303	153	285	217
Abroad	—	—	34	6	—	—	25	7	19	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 458	1 842	3 683	2 698	2 280	3 857	3 433	4 976	3 123	4 292
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 004	906	3 621	2 438	2 121	1 907	2 116	4 710	2 067	3 663
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 345	777	1 579	1 016	1 057	1 770	1 540	2 424	1 456	2 021
Car, truck, or van	1 265	651	1 495	937	969	1 656	1 478	2 267	1 388	1 912
Drove alone	1 134	598	1 376	875	897	1 524	1 378	2 139	1 318	1 733
Carpooled	131	53	119	62	72	132	100	128	70	179
Public transportation (including taxicab)	17	—	15	5	17	45	22	8	15	29
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	12	—	9	5	17	45	22	8	15	29
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	5	76	13	21	28	33	22	25	13	32
Other means	11	22	—	6	—	—	—	45	—	16
Worked at home	47	28	56	47	43	36	18	79	40	32
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.4	14.8	13.6	13.1	14.6	14.0	14.3	12.7	13.9	13.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	142	42	49	76	80	120	48	115	65	166
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	291	153	345	201	262	327	307	407	339	428
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	368	190	475	316	321	608	561	844	427	620
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	85	140	218	151	158	229	232	449	260	208
All other times	412	224	436	225	193	450	374	530	325	567
Worked in MSA of residence	1 317	762	1 526	978	1 025	1 707	1 453	2 376	1 412	1 971
Waterloo city	1 052	634	1 267	888	874	1 383	1 160	2 120	1 162	1 503
Cedar Falls city	154	103	193	81	120	242	251	203	222	376
Evansdale city	18	—	5	—	10	20	6	8	6	5
Hudson city	13	13	24	—	11	7	—	20	7	59
La Porte City city	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	6
Remainder of Block Hawk County	67	12	21	—	3	35	23	17	15	17
Waverly city	13	—	6	9	—	5	13	—	—	5
Sumner city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denver city	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Bremer County	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	28	15	53	38	32	63	87	48	44	50
Grundy County	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	9	—	—
Oelwein city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Fayette County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampton city	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Chickasaw County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7
Buchanan County	—	—	—	21	—	13	8	2	15	—
Cedar Rapids city	8	—	15	—	19	13	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Tama County	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	8	6	—
Worked elsewhere	20	15	31	12	5	17	79	29	11	43

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.								
	Tract 15.03	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 263	2 990	2 250	2 887	1 433	2 293	242	47	1 430
Native	4 223	2 968	2 243	2 863	1 433	2 283	242	47	1 430
Foreign born	40	22	7	24	—	10	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	6	6	19	16	7	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 012	2 750	2 087	2 666	1 318	2 071	217	47	1 353
In linguistically isolated households	6	6	19	22	32	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	130	61	93	156	68	28	—	4	10
Do not speak English "very well"	38	19	42	58	17	4	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	60	42	59	128	68	13	—	—	6
Do not speak English "very well"	6	14	35	43	17	4	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	6	6	12	13	17	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	25	5	—	9	—	5	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	10	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 113	715	666	916	360	566	35	30	422
Preprimary school	105	69	47	61	—	62	—	—	62
Public school	49	52	42	51	—	42	—	—	50
Elementary or high school	721	509	523	677	326	387	27	21	292
Public school	581	478	465	603	301	355	5	4	222
College	287	137	96	178	34	117	8	9	68
Public college	270	96	78	110	28	105	8	9	61
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 876	1 890	1 348	1 671	924	1 399	190	26	879
Less than 9th grade	192	152	230	121	170	118	6	—	29
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	265	275	306	308	267	238	—	5	84
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 256	871	432	793	300	657	118	4	488
Some college, no degree	428	251	303	255	97	196	28	9	122
Associate degree	252	178	38	64	46	69	25	4	96
Bachelor's degree	330	118	33	85	31	63	13	—	55
Graduate or professional degree	153	45	6	45	13	58	—	4	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.1	77.4	60.2	74.3	52.7	74.6	96.8	80.8	87.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.8	8.6	2.9	7.8	4.8	8.6	6.8	15.4	6.8
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	298	800	593	761	494	420	—	—	211
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 319	1 714	2 542	2 034	2 103	2 206	2 125	—	1 407
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 154	1 865	2 581	2 484	1 855	2 070	2 077	3 556	2 228
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 012	2 750	2 087	2 666	1 318	2 071	217	47	1 353
Same house	2 787	1 671	1 364	1 473	958	1 286	127	43	1 013
Different house in United States	1 214	1 079	723	1 193	360	785	81	4	335
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	792	691	520	903	241	530	54	4	208
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	77	128	40	56	10	139	—	—	3
Different MSA/PMSA	248	165	144	83	98	83	—	—	77
Not in an MSA/PMSA	97	95	19	151	11	33	27	—	47
Abroad	11	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	5
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	4 263	2 990	2 250	2 887	1 433	2 293	242	47	1 430
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 907	2 787	1 905	1 901	1 036	2 060	130	—	1 179
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 035	1 252	674	1 028	481	968	79	13	776
Car, truck, or van	1 857	1 173	613	904	451	890	79	5	734
Drove alone	1 675	1 067	536	797	374	807	79	5	672
Carpooled	182	106	77	107	77	83	—	—	62
Public transportation (including taxicab)	15	31	15	41	6	11	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	15	31	15	41	6	11	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	59	21	38	40	6	45	—	—	9
Other means	29	—	—	15	7	4	—	—	—
Worked at home	75	27	8	28	11	18	—	8	33
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.8	14.2	16.7	15.9	17.2	16.5	14.5	25.0	18.3
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	155	142	56	96	70	102	7	—	108
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	404	306	167	211	91	230	15	—	212
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	643	320	143	315	104	262	21	—	167
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	263	139	76	131	56	107	9	5	60
All other times	495	318	224	247	149	249	27	—	196
Worked in MSA of residence	1 962	1 224	650	987	446	953	79	13	755
Waterloo city	1 481	980	561	809	358	780	51	13	616
Cedar Falls city	452	215	81	158	88	127	18	—	118
Evansdale city	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hudson city	13	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
La Porte City city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Black Hawk County	5	12	8	9	—	20	—	—	—
Waverly city	5	17	—	5	—	—	10	—	5
Sumner city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denver city	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	11
Remainder of Bremer County	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	73	28	24	41	35	15	—	—	21
Grundy County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oelwein city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Fayette County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Chickasaw County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buchanan County	17	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	5
Cedar Rapids city	—	—	5	—	15	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tama County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	43	22	19	41	20	—	—	—	16

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Can.		Remainder of Black Hawk County					
	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 387	122	61	64	16	—	5 333	—
Native	2 353	122	61	64	16	—	5 306	—
Foreign born	34	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 203	115	57	64	9	—	4 885	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	63	—	—	—	—	—	88	—
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Speak Spanish	13	—	—	—	—	—	54	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	577	39	13	16	—	—	1 344	—
Preprimary school	66	—	6	—	—	—	115	—
Public school	39	—	6	—	—	—	82	—
Elementary or high school	402	35	7	16	—	—	1 081	—
Public school	314	35	7	16	—	—	974	—
College	109	4	—	—	—	—	148	—
Public college	89	4	—	—	—	—	143	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 566	68	44	48	—	—	3 334	—
Less than 9th grade	130	—	—	7	—	—	380	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	98	13	4	6	—	—	707	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	528	19	37	11	—	—	1 689	—
Some college, no degree	239	20	—	—	—	—	340	—
Associate degree	155	7	—	—	—	—	132	—
Bachelor's degree	293	9	3	24	—	—	78	—
Graduate or professional degree	123	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.4	80.9	90.9	72.9	—	—	67.4	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.6	13.2	6.8	50.0	—	—	2.6	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	133	—	—	—	1 000	—	368	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 296	2 000	1 500	—	—	—	1 806	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 259	2 800	3 000	2 000	—	—	2 063	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 203	115	57	64	9	—	4 885	—
Same house	1 307	89	43	64	—	—	3 209	—
Different house in United States	896	26	14	—	9	—	1 675	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	426	9	14	—	9	—	539	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	137	3	—	—	—	—	766	—
Different MSA/PMSA	164	—	—	—	—	—	194	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	169	14	—	—	—	—	176	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	2 387	122	—	6	—	—	5 333	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 824	28	—	—	—	—	4 481	—
Rural population	—	—	61	58	16	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	25	12	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 166	64	24	36	5	—	2 341	—
Car, truck, or van	1 099	46	24	18	5	—	2 240	—
Drove alone	1 063	46	24	18	5	—	1 962	—
Carpooled	36	—	—	—	—	—	278	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	23	10	—	6	—	—	22	—
Other means	—	4	—	—	—	—	10	—
Worked at home	44	4	—	12	—	—	60	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.07	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.4	14.3	18.0	8.0	12.0	—	15.7	—
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	92	—	—	—	—	—	223	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	174	9	3	—	—	—	588	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	355	16	2	24	5	—	603	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	223	14	3	—	—	—	221	—
All other times	278	21	16	—	—	—	646	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 141	60	22	36	5	—	2 277	—
Waterloo city	936	52	15	9	5	—	1 674	—
Cedar Falls city	174	5	7	15	—	—	206	—
Evansdale city	6	—	—	—	—	—	332	—
Hudson city	4	1	—	—	—	—	11	—
La Porte City city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Black Hawk County	11	2	—	12	—	—	52	—
Waverly city	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Sumner city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denver city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Bremer County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	25	4	2	—	—	—	64	—
Grundy County	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oelwein city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Fayette County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Chickasaw County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buchanan County	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Cedar Rapids city	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Remainder of Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tama County	13	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Worked elsewhere	6	4	—	—	—	—	34	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Black Hawk County—Con.							
	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	969	1 946	3 839	2 870	134	4 005	135	3 661
Native	969	1 944	3 815	2 861	134	3 994	135	3 600
Foreign born	—	2	24	9	—	11	—	61
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	9
Persons 5 years and over	915	1 855	3 527	2 658	126	3 728	135	3 397
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	13
Speak a language other than English	8	31	87	71	6	80	1	88
Do not speak English "very well"	—	14	10	24	—	21	—	31
Speak Spanish	8	11	40	15	—	27	—	25
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	2	6	—	8	—	12
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	8	31	—	2	—	19
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	4	12	—	2	—	2
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	305	430	1 132	828	37	954	32	1 056
Preprimary school	27	40	110	40	12	74	2	113
Public school	14	35	36	35	6	60	2	74
Elementary or high school	233	275	820	673	13	742	26	787
Public school	233	263	499	559	13	635	26	725
College	45	115	202	115	12	138	4	156
Public college	35	97	171	88	12	117	—	134
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	621	1 405	2 328	1 749	89	2 641	96	2 296
Less than 9th grade	48	200	267	171	9	230	—	75
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	46	179	193	243	12	320	7	169
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	226	611	1 230	813	50	1 317	5	996
Some college, no degree	64	185	310	241	5	360	42	442
Associate degree	44	78	187	136	13	173	8	202
Bachelor's degree	137	104	99	109	—	191	28	295
Graduate or professional degree	56	48	42	36	—	50	6	117
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.9	73.0	80.2	76.3	76.4	79.2	92.7	89.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.1	10.8	6.1	8.3	—	9.1	35.4	17.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	98	73	170	320	—	388	—	161
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 785	1 281	1 982	1 851	1 167	1 762	200	1 674
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 963	1 648	2 396	2 500	2 000	2 123	2 000	2 511
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	915	1 855	3 527	2 658	126	3 728	135	3 397
Same house	570	1 164	2 508	1 912	65	2 512	67	2 423
Different house in United States	345	691	1 005	734	61	1 211	68	968
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	195	218	413	150	40	282	42	351
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	56	298	331	395	21	650	21	331
Different MSA/PMSA	57	70	73	90	—	116	5	111
Not in an MSA/PMSA	37	105	188	99	—	163	—	175
Abroad	—	—	14	12	—	5	—	6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	1 173	—	—	1 031	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	997	—	—	965	—	—
Rural population	969	1 946	2 666	2 870	134	2 974	135	3 661
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	238	459	1 112	969	116	1 891	54	1 877
On farms	122	396	428	950	—	184	25	692
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	512	956	1 810	1 280	68	1 882	73	1 808
Car, truck, or van	447	906	1 651	1 027	68	1 698	60	1 488
Drove alone	412	850	1 532	938	68	1 486	60	1 399
Carpooled	35	56	119	89	—	212	—	89
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	9	—	—	7	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	9	—	—	7	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	8	2	34	51	—	71	7	106
Other means	8	2	4	—	—	3	—	15
Worked at home	49	46	112	202	—	103	6	199
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.00	1.07	1.00	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.3	19.6	18.5	21.9	17.1	19.6	14.8	16.7
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	33	122	239	148	—	223	2	92
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	112	217	391	260	14	472	10	387
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	164	314	479	367	40	477	28	537
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	75	69	161	148	6	163	13	229
All other times	79	188	428	155	8	444	14	364
Worked in MSA of residence	488	928	1 749	1 164	68	1 771	68	1 741
Waterloo city	158	476	1 216	576	48	1 138	53	868
Cedar Falls city	249	269	146	107	20	107	3	206
Evansdale city	—	—	34	—	—	18	—	2
Hudson city	—	—	4	6	—	62	—	402
La Porte City city	—	—	10	14	—	267	—	9
Remainder of Black Hawk County	58	72	296	449	—	179	11	242
Waverly city	19	29	8	2	—	—	—	2
Sumner city	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Denver city	—	22	14	7	—	—	—	2
Remainder of Bremer County	4	60	21	—	—	—	—	8
Worked outside MSA of residence	24	28	61	116	—	111	5	67
Grundy County	—	—	6	—	—	2	5	21
Oelwein city	—	—	3	13	—	6	—	—
Remainder of Fayette County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Chickasaw County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buchanan County	—	—	10	78	—	2	—	6
Cedar Rapids city	—	6	18	8	—	21	—	2
Remainder of Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	—	10	2	—	—	1	—	—
Tama County	—	—	5	—	—	42	—	6
Worked elsewhere	24	12	17	17	—	37	—	32

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremer County							
	Tract 40	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 43	Tract 44	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 678	3 030	3 095	2 035	2 823	2 908	4 099	2 145
Native	2 600	2 978	3 055	2 030	2 823	2 895	4 055	2 135
Foreign born	78	52	40	5	—	13	44	10
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	16	16	—	6	6	4	5
Persons 5 years and over	2 597	2 839	2 905	1 886	2 651	2 696	3 851	2 010
In linguistically isolated households	—	22	23	—	9	8	4	7
Speak a language other than English	155	82	122	62	62	115	186	45
Do not speak English "very well"	39	45	56	23	14	27	28	10
Speak Spanish	46	14	26	2	—	12	46	2
Do not speak English "very well"	12	8	5	—	—	12	9	2
Linguistically isolated	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	17	—	14	—	2	5	7	—
Do not speak English "very well"	13	—	14	—	—	5	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 315	785	826	548	660	705	1 158	451
Preprimary school	39	112	57	53	54	67	97	50
Public school	22	77	51	36	50	56	76	41
Elementary or high school	172	544	584	435	532	567	846	368
Public school	135	504	534	342	525	565	837	368
College	1 104	129	185	60	74	71	215	33
Public college	128	78	95	41	68	65	173	31
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 200	1 954	1 970	1 312	1 930	1 866	2 660	1 498
Less than 9th grade	282	138	185	184	312	275	245	267
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	105	152	226	104	140	178	177	119
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	360	680	694	640	902	910	1 126	627
Some college, no degree	148	296	338	150	233	182	531	203
Associate degree	68	170	155	90	182	131	227	84
Bachelor's degree	160	344	247	123	132	160	227	148
Graduate or professional degree	77	174	125	21	29	30	127	50
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.8	85.2	79.1	78.0	76.6	75.7	84.1	74.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.8	26.5	18.9	11.0	8.3	10.2	13.3	13.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	46	240	300	103	265	479	202	438
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 024	1 711	1 214	1 917	1 555	2 149	1 584	1 754
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 949	2 158	1 862	2 671	2 475	2 661	2 126	2 081
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 597	2 839	2 905	1 886	2 651	2 696	3 851	2 010
Some house	895	1 466	1 704	1 511	2 005	2 128	2 492	1 362
Different house in United States	1 634	1 341	1 178	375	644	566	1 335	643
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	57	70	44	31	25	32	304	51
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	287	701	553	244	445	349	700	367
Different MSA/PMSA	406	284	310	51	53	40	193	62
Not in an MSA/PMSA	884	286	271	49	121	145	138	163
Abroad	68	32	23	—	2	2	24	5
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	2 678	2 889	2 972	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 180	2 324	2 178	—	—	—	—	—
Rural population	—	141	123	2 035	2 823	2 908	4 099	2 145
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	18	779	1 187	754	2 197	1 764
On farms	—	40	63	627	652	1 125	212	69
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 253	1 489	1 495	967	1 306	1 343	1 996	846
Car, truck, or van	670	1 418	1 298	716	1 042	990	1 797	715
Drive alone	606	1 308	1 162	624	881	800	1 595	601
Carpooled	64	110	136	92	161	190	202	114
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	8	—	—	—	—	2	3
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	8	—	—	—	—	2	3
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	501	33	133	90	83	70	75	82
Other means	27	—	12	20	4	7	23	19
Worked at home	55	30	52	141	177	276	99	27
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.06	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	10.0	14.0	12.9	19.9	21.2	21.4	19.3	17.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	80	59	122	113	159	154	153	82
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	149	281	269	157	242	238	505	179
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	277	517	436	272	331	308	559	296
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	178	273	179	116	128	123	247	103
All other times	514	329	437	168	269	244	433	159
Worked in MSA of residence	1 212	1 393	1 408	864	1 227	1 152	1 917	726
Waterloo city	81	89	136	219	189	118	697	65
Cedar Falls city	23	61	73	48	65	13	231	12
Evansdale city	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hudson city	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Porte City city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Black Hawk County	5	15	18	17	13	2	31	—
Waverly city	1 035	1 126	1 087	115	372	252	379	28
Sumner city	8	—	4	4	18	71	—	490
Denver city	10	17	—	21	21	31	287	2
Remainder of Bremer County	50	80	90	440	549	665	290	127
Worked outside MSA of residence	41	96	87	103	79	191	79	120
Grundy County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oelwein city	—	—	—	19	2	—	2	18
Remainder of Fayette County	5	6	—	44	13	12	—	51
New Hampton city	—	6	5	—	2	53	3	9
Remainder of Chickasaw County	7	19	17	2	8	49	2	12
Buchanan County	—	—	—	26	10	7	2	2
Cedar Rapids city	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Remainder of Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—
Tama County	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	26	65	65	10	44	64	67	28

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County				Bremer County	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Block Hawk County				
		Total	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city	Tract B		Tract 16	Tract 17.02	Tract 19	Tract 26.01	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	113 414	95 679	27 920	50 726	17 735	2 613	2 334	2 061	1 696	1 444	
In labor force	71 593	60 357	18 017	30 840	11 236	1 514	1 449	1 230	1 045	905	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.1	63.1	64.5	60.8	63.4	57.9	62.1	59.7	61.6	62.7	
Civilian labor force	71 460	60 245	17 993	30 768	11 215	1 514	1 444	1 220	1 033	905	
Employed	67 404	56 595	17 077	28 541	10 809	1 429	1 316	1 056	962	853	
Unemployed	4 056	3 650	916	2 227	406	85	128	164	71	52	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	6.1	5.1	7.2	3.6	5.6	8.9	13.4	6.9	5.7	
Not in labor force	41 821	35 322	9 903	19 886	6 499	1 099	885	831	651	539	
Institutionalized persons	1 906	1 547	605	692	359	—	—	—	—	168	
Enrolled in school	7 897	6 647	3 936	2 024	1 250	82	98	188	71	169	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	17 200	14 147	2 840	9 033	3 053	492	399	332	271	85	
Females 16 years and over	60 412	51 170	15 042	27 439	9 242	1 360	1 228	1 176	908	766	
In labor force	33 603	28 599	8 930	14 452	5 004	668	684	629	528	393	
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.6	55.9	59.4	52.7	54.1	49.1	55.7	53.5	58.1	51.3	
Civilian labor force	33 587	28 583	8 930	14 436	5 004	668	679	629	528	393	
Employed	31 707	26 894	8 498	13 423	4 813	647	616	537	516	370	
Unemployed	1 880	1 689	432	1 013	191	21	63	92	12	23	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	5.9	4.8	7.0	3.8	3.1	9.3	14.6	2.3	5.9	
With own children under 6 years	8 043	6 844	1 539	3 911	1 199	193	225	170	164	132	
In labor force	5 341	4 478	938	2 519	863	116	133	85	92	81	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10 082	8 451	2 052	4 536	1 631	241	199	272	179	106	
In labor force	7 755	6 492	1 576	3 427	1 263	160	139	221	139	60	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	11 508	9 863	2 141	5 749	1 645	362	286	266	261	180	
All parents present in household in labor force	7 324	6 165	1 285	3 453	1 159	216	160	81	109	113	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	24 263	20 256	4 756	11 006	4 007	551	500	603	337	251	
All parents present in household in labor force	17 574	14 594	3 385	7 750	2 980	358	348	441	228	127	
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 878	8 289	3 623	3 359	1 589	153	179	231	146	109	
Not enrolled in school	1 591	1 415	203	912	176	77	52	30	40	—	
Unemployed or not in labor force	639	583	87	404	56	29	27	21	21	—	
Not high school graduate	650	600	62	440	50	42	11	10	30	—	
Employed	245	222	5	172	23	25	5	5	9	—	
Unemployed	133	119	34	74	14	—	6	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	272	259	23	194	13	17	—	5	21	—	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES											
Employed persons 16 years and over	67 404	56 595	17 077	28 541	10 809	1 429	1 316	1 056	962	853	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 071	4 995	1 663	2 618	1 076	97	103	34	77	80	
Professional specialty occupations	9 448	8 160	3 214	3 840	1 288	77	147	108	107	200	
Technicians and related support occupations	1 918	1 673	531	850	245	41	34	9	—	40	
Sales occupations	7 997	6 987	2 386	3 481	1 010	145	94	82	126	121	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 426	8 966	2 986	4 425	1 460	193	145	264	151	132	
Private household occupations	325	263	75	137	62	14	11	4	8	7	
Protective service occupations	799	716	199	406	83	33	10	6	6	8	
Service occupations, except protective and household	10 094	8 596	2 782	4 388	1 498	340	223	170	180	91	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 219	1 262	179	287	957	25	28	—	12	6	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 541	6 238	1 327	3 341	1 303	185	254	90	116	103	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 490	4 624	898	2 456	866	142	185	163	99	23	
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 494	2 043	437	1 064	451	61	46	53	39	20	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 582	2 072	400	1 248	510	76	36	73	41	22	
Construction	2 978	2 508	564	1 233	470	113	87	24	49	41	
Manufacturing	13 885	11 528	2 432	6 358	2 357	234	369	290	201	186	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 253	2 832	815	1 453	421	87	76	67	39	28	
Wholesale and retail trade	15 918	13 912	4 560	6 925	2 006	415	293	218	206	224	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 587	2 722	803	1 478	865	25	51	48	39	12	
Business and repair services	2 402	2 130	609	1 200	272	112	48	35	28	22	
Professional and related services	17 903	15 188	5 910	6 995	2 715	278	279	234	303	285	
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	67 404	56 595	17 077	28 541	10 809	1 429	1 316	1 056	962	853	
Private wage and salary workers	51 718	43 669	11 920	23 114	8 049	1 110	1 069	888	726	654	
Government workers	10 147	8 915	4 309	3 524	1 232	179	172	115	171	173	
Local government workers	4 665	3 918	1 264	1 997	747	112	98	76	116	19	
Self-employed workers	5 139	3 774	762	1 825	1 365	134	75	53	52	20	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	79 937	67 283	21 901	33 003	12 654	1 587	1 587	1 290	1 164	1 048	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	55 757	46 669	13 180	24 175	9 088	1 213	1 199	917	793	620	
50 to 52 weeks	38 990	32 491	7 857	17 638	6 499	861	835	678	555	439	
40 to 49 weeks	5 937	4 979	1 640	2 407	958	109	86	80	103	64	
27 to 39 weeks	3 588	3 097	895	1 689	491	99	100	43	84	47	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	12 472	10 591	4 530	4 536	1 881	193	176	158	200	242	
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	92 236	78 380	24 098	40 049	13 856	2 062	1 898	1 699	1 374	1 177	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 971	2 605	327	1 794	366	117	52	91	104	35	
With a mobility limitation	1 455	1 309	214	871	146	62	39	19	59	18	
In labor force	286	263	69	153	23	6	5	—	—	—	
With a self-care limitation	2 142	1 847	182	1 312	295	61	30	84	91	20	
With a work disability	7 378	6 588	1 316	4 102	790	313	147	181	165	66	
In labor force	3 112	2 701	653	1 521	411	95	48	81	37	33	
Prevented from working	3 519	3 241	495	2 185	278	164	94	100	117	26	
No work disability	84 858	71 792	22 782	35 947	13 066	1 749	1 751	1 518	1 209	1 111	
In labor force	66 535	56 150	17 001	28 449	10 385	1 360	1 370	1 129	957	858	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	19 139	15 640	3 193	9 913	3 499	551	431	352	310	99	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 309	2 716	499	1 874	593	165	92	40	54	22	
With a mobility limitation	2 374	1 959	377	1 314	415	99	52	40	32	22	
With a self-care limitation	2 001	1 658	257	1 187	343	123	54	27	36	12	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
No workers	6 262	5 416	975	3 614	846	272	147	200	104	44	
Mean family income (dollars)	19 175	19 050	22 471	18 728	19 969	11 199	19 390	14 816	13 646	10 328	
1 worker	9 927	8 553	1 915	5 097	1 374	247	281	221	194	118	
Mean family income (dollars)	31 890	32 151	34 661	31 912	30 263	20 736	24 652	18 339	22 860	25 670	
2 or more workers	22 542	18 520	4 777	9 462	4 022	435	456	384	351	342	
Mean family income (dollars)	45 029	45 842	49 029	44 983	41 286	32 183	39 382	43 094	37 796	37 567	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Black Hawk County—Can.						Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County			
	Tract 26.03	Tract 26.04	Tract 27	Tract 29.01	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 521	4 189	2 771	1 150	1 925	2 771	3 636	9 603	3 393	3 629
In labor force	2 984	2 678	1 943	874	1 302	1 949	2 237	5 998	2 296	2 547
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.0	63.9	70.1	76.0	67.6	70.3	61.5	62.5	67.7	70.2
Civilian labor force	2 984	2 678	1 942	871	1 294	1 944	2 227	5 992	2 296	2 539
Employed	2 878	2 494	1 867	849	1 255	1 892	2 135	5 577	2 209	2 494
Unemployed	106	184	75	22	41	52	92	415	87	45
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	6.9	3.9	2.5	3.2	2.7	4.1	6.9	3.8	1.8
Not in labor force	1 537	1 511	828	276	623	822	1 399	3 605	1 097	1 082
Institutionalized persons	177	209	—	—	103	—	260	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	493	187	132	40	73	131	136	2 668	128	248
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	309	509	296	76	220	324	591	592	596	419
Females 16 years and over	2 340	2 140	1 391	605	967	1 422	2 003	5 352	1 782	1 871
In labor force	1 335	1 189	872	430	597	902	1 038	3 405	1 091	1 168
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.1	55.6	62.7	71.1	61.7	63.4	51.8	63.6	61.2	62.4
Civilian labor force	1 335	1 189	872	430	597	902	1 038	3 405	1 091	1 168
Employed	1 282	1 089	836	430	560	866	976	3 207	1 076	1 150
Unemployed	53	100	36	—	36	36	62	198	15	18
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	8.4	4.1	—	6.2	4.0	6.0	5.8	1.4	1.5
With own children under 6 years	351	270	241	99	167	237	236	211	232	254
In labor force	182	170	170	78	140	174	143	148	140	173
With own children 6 to 17 years only	461	437	319	140	180	296	231	357	294	414
In labor force	311	343	256	107	132	241	184	279	250	351
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	473	388	370	140	236	342	329	320	285	352
All parents present in household in labor force	224	198	260	103	182	237	198	214	176	265
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 052	908	844	325	452	772	614	793	754	913
All parents present in household in labor force	657	679	624	251	323	591	432	567	547	767
Persons 16 to 19 years	311	304	227	80	140	211	229	2 411	189	253
Not enrolled in school	27	38	12	2	11	10	34	44	6	72
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	26	12	2	11	10	9	14	6	29
Not high school graduate	5	20	22	—	9	2	9	14	—	22
Employed	—	—	15	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	10
Not in labor force	5	7	7	—	9	2	4	—	—	12
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 878	2 494	1 867	849	1 255	1 892	2 135	5 577	2 209	2 494
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	345	115	126	59	192	141	179	420	325	329
Professional specialty occupations	674	263	138	63	187	303	367	1 025	363	542
Technicians and related support occupations	126	55	35	34	34	55	39	149	79	78
Sales occupations	490	281	167	62	151	170	348	580	325	443
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	357	337	242	182	212	317	400	1 136	457	371
Private household occupations	10	8	—	—	—	2	24	20	—	6
Protective service occupations	26	30	8	18	32	30	39	73	24	22
Service occupations, except protective and household	272	314	258	140	82	177	282	1 518	215	231
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	100	51	99	24	60	215	19	64	26	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	243	396	334	134	143	228	192	187	194	250
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	87	396	301	72	74	129	147	186	69	144
Transportation and material moving occupations	84	150	78	28	52	60	59	75	69	47
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	64	98	81	33	36	65	40	144	63	20
Construction	150	139	142	43	55	128	94	104	70	50
Manufacturing	456	796	478	189	326	397	295	285	397	474
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	92	182	110	57	83	91	122	135	181	129
Wholesale and retail trade	722	530	383	217	252	357	552	1 807	458	633
Finance, insurance, and real estate	181	56	89	63	82	106	132	218	124	126
Business and repair services	69	95	60	53	36	62	102	182	66	100
Professional and related services	982	508	398	165	299	433	684	2 369	638	794
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 878	2 494	1 867	849	1 255	1 892	2 135	5 577	2 209	2 494
Private wage and salary workers	2 093	1 993	1 497	694	1 007	1 432	1 619	3 276	1 599	1 863
Government workers	574	369	161	80	162	204	425	2 043	442	491
Local government workers	238	201	109	47	69	113	247	299	193	168
Self-employed workers	165	124	193	70	86	234	81	246	144	140
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 524	2 920	2 091	937	1 409	2 127	2 524	8 289	2 506	2 840
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 360	2 103	1 573	700	1 058	1 633	1 759	3 806	1 851	2 000
50 to 52 weeks	1 632	1 483	1 201	574	822	1 219	1 204	1 319	1 383	1 440
40 to 49 weeks	269	206	152	72	124	174	207	504	196	289
27 to 39 weeks	140	138	74	29	30	85	144	258	102	130
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	610	378	303	139	153	278	458	2 204	356	483
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 965	3 441	2 427	1 071	1 563	2 373	2 736	8 935	2 716	3 129
With a mobility or self-care limitation	34	47	104	41	55	70	26	85	55	63
With a mobility limitation	7	32	64	6	21	26	19	58	55	31
In labor force	—	14	8	—	5	7	19	17	17	8
With a self-care limitation	34	23	62	35	44	60	7	48	24	38
With a work disability	224	274	223	86	94	150	194	278	191	216
In labor force	97	150	81	62	45	81	123	132	89	105
Prevented from working	96	112	128	24	33	61	55	81	84	86
No work disability	3 741	3 167	2 204	985	1 469	2 223	2 542	8 657	2 525	2 913
In labor force	2 824	2 498	1 814	809	1 222	1 794	2 065	5 790	2 126	2 368
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	379	539	343	76	253	393	630	662	677	492
With a mobility or self-care limitation	69	114	77	22	17	42	85	86	132	57
With a mobility limitation	58	56	50	17	17	19	75	62	106	50
With a self-care limitation	19	89	42	10	17	34	31	63	67	21
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	98	204	109	28	63	106	190	208	183	139
Mean family income (dollars)	23 658	18 600	18 704	23 267	19 929	22 829	18 907	26 310	25 504	26 737
1 worker	443	436	303	68	180	221	257	382	212	293
Mean family income (dollars)	41 023	34 318	24 170	45 692	41 396	37 005	32 049	29 568	36 339	39 979
2 or more workers	951	864	688	47 902	491	780	678	780	873	879
Mean family income (dollars)	54 990	41 047	46 911	47 902	51 078	48 447	47 538	51 383	56 293	49 313

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County—Con.				Waterloo city, Black Hawk County					
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 444	3 823	2 392	—	1 386	2 116	2 163	1 321	1 166	1 085
In labor force	905	2 467	1 567	—	651	1 393	1 288	812	719	471
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.7	64.5	65.5	—	47.0	65.8	59.5	61.5	61.7	43.4
Civilian labor force	905	2 467	1 567	—	651	1 393	1 288	812	719	471
Employed	853	2 366	1 443	—	501	1 237	1 138	763	638	389
Unemployed	52	101	124	—	150	156	150	49	81	82
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	4.1	7.9	—	23.0	11.2	11.6	6.0	11.3	17.4
Not in labor force	539	1 356	825	—	735	723	875	509	447	614
Institutionalized persons	168	177	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	16
Enrolled in school	169	467	120	—	41	61	85	49	45	93
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	85	250	307	—	299	342	416	237	198	157
Females 16 years and over	766	1 997	1 271	—	768	1 130	1 230	705	639	591
In labor force	393	1 107	728	—	318	647	625	384	359	217
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.3	55.4	57.3	—	41.4	57.3	50.8	54.5	56.2	36.7
Civilian labor force	393	1 107	728	—	318	647	625	384	359	217
Employed	370	1 054	665	—	248	580	537	380	336	196
Unemployed	23	53	63	—	70	67	88	4	23	21
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	4.8	8.7	—	22.0	10.4	14.1	1.0	6.4	9.7
With own children under 6 years	132	295	179	—	132	164	222	53	113	97
In labor force	81	146	107	—	97	106	110	32	80	36
With own children 6 to 17 years only	106	365	285	—	60	216	153	122	145	138
In labor force	60	240	212	—	49	172	144	91	126	67
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	180	414	261	—	214	252	312	102	139	180
All parents present in household in labor force	113	182	137	—	126	161	164	44	74	79
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	251	816	615	—	244	501	379	261	378	355
All parents present in household in labor force	127	491	454	—	207	372	282	212	262	122
Persons 16 to 19 years	109	263	169	—	112	163	132	91	74	114
Not enrolled in school	—	16	31	—	54	103	45	37	16	16
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	6	23	—	39	44	11	11	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	17	—	26	64	17	17	5	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	8	20	6	11	5	—
Unemployed	—	—	10	—	6	7	5	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	7	—	12	37	6	6	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	853	2 366	1 443	—	501	1 237	1 138	763	638	389
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	80	267	63	—	25	76	50	17	55	19
Professional specialty occupations	200	577	140	—	38	155	127	64	44	7
Technicians and related support occupations	40	112	34	—	19	19	52	6	7	6
Sales occupations	121	428	141	—	49	161	173	123	64	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	132	329	161	—	80	158	189	58	125	58
Private household occupations	7	10	8	—	—	10	—	5	6	8
Protective service occupations	8	17	16	—	—	6	8	—	7	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	91	209	236	—	138	209	193	178	106	90
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	37	16	—	—	16	8	7	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	103	178	223	—	37	151	152	159	76	16
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	23	76	253	—	18	110	67	80	59	87
Transportation and material moving occupations	20	65	102	—	20	77	51	38	17	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	22	61	50	—	77	89	68	28	72	55
Construction	41	131	74	—	—	55	63	52	45	15
Manufacturing	186	364	431	—	66	281	212	191	146	80
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	28	86	134	—	44	88	34	29	47	29
Wholesale and retail trade	224	600	286	—	162	372	304	232	179	140
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12	165	26	—	19	36	76	12	31	9
Business and repair services	22	61	76	—	8	41	46	36	35	27
Professional and related services	285	835	305	—	147	225	241	122	86	36
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	853	2 366	1 443	—	501	1 237	1 138	763	638	389
Private wage and salary workers	654	1 747	1 162	—	372	1 037	957	661	523	344
Government workers	173	500	235	—	87	88	120	82	110	45
Local government workers	19	196	142	—	17	56	47	32	64	37
Self-employed workers	20	85	46	—	42	105	61	20	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 048	2 972	1 722	—	729	1 436	1 352	839	721	508
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	620	1 924	1 220	—	500	1 009	994	623	563	347
50 to 52 weeks	439	1 244	828	—	315	700	705	407	343	205
40 to 49 weeks	64	252	128	—	77	101	96	96	93	49
27 to 39 weeks	47	122	92	—	26	121	86	59	40	48
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	242	556	231	—	91	221	166	150	91	66
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 177	3 334	2 071	—	976	1 735	1 716	1 073	968	898
With a mobility or self-care limitation	35	26	37	—	45	73	46	44	52	109
With a mobility limitation	18	7	26	—	39	59	38	37	8	48
In labor force	—	—	8	—	—	47	9	13	—	8
With a self-care limitation	20	26	19	—	45	14	23	20	44	86
With a work disability	66	192	179	—	269	212	200	139	101	155
In labor force	33	83	88	—	98	110	53	40	42	15
Prevented from working	26	83	80	—	154	95	118	93	46	140
No work disability	1 111	3 142	1 892	—	707	1 523	1 516	934	867	743
In labor force	858	2 329	1 465	—	525	1 244	1 214	761	677	442
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	99	312	321	—	327	381	447	248	198	171
With a mobility or self-care limitation	22	51	66	—	109	102	112	21	65	63
With a mobility limitation	22	40	22	—	83	80	87	21	58	55
With a self-care limitation	12	19	44	—	47	46	63	15	44	53
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	44	98	113	—	68	150	203	113	131	107
Mean family income (dollars)	10 328	23 658	14 941	—	9 847	11 480	10 989	16 025	15 031	8 731
1 worker	118	354	299	—	148	224	222	137	111	173
Mean family income (dollars)	25 670	40 949	33 116	—	9 976	13 024	11 403	20 600	20 196	11 723
2 or more workers	342	742	483	—	131	367	264	239	219	119
Mean family income (dollars)	37 567	52 192	36 934	—	18 419	33 119	34 107	33 892	30 624	31 327

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.									
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 562	1 491	2 902	2 124	1 809	3 252	2 788	3 718	2 499	3 152
In labor force	1 483	856	1 690	1 135	1 113	1 866	1 647	2 516	1 537	2 175
Percent of persons 16 years and over	57.9	57.4	58.2	53.4	61.5	57.4	59.1	67.7	61.5	69.0
Civilian labor force	1 483	856	1 690	1 135	1 113	1 859	1 643	2 497	1 537	2 175
Employed	1 405	777	1 585	1 046	1 072	1 763	1 582	2 439	1 471	2 053
Unemployed	78	79	105	89	41	96	61	58	66	122
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	9.2	6.2	7.8	3.7	5.2	3.7	2.3	4.3	5.6
Not in labor force	1 079	635	1 212	989	696	1 386	1 141	1 202	962	977
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	258	85	—	147	—
Enrolled in school	82	76	77	97	65	60	94	155	125	115
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	485	364	648	598	439	714	568	606	345	304
Females 16 years and over	1 338	921	1 515	1 210	922	1 936	1 494	1 989	1 336	1 639
In labor force	658	438	733	565	491	963	680	1 178	684	1 001
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.2	47.6	48.4	46.7	53.3	49.7	45.5	59.2	51.2	61.1
Civilian labor force	658	438	733	565	491	963	680	1 167	684	1 001
Employed	637	408	691	521	463	927	656	1 134	637	935
Unemployed	21	30	42	44	28	36	24	33	47	66
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	6.8	5.7	7.8	5.7	3.7	3.5	2.8	6.9	6.6
With own children under 6 years	190	105	207	152	103	183	164	282	169	287
In labor force	113	60	167	94	68	152	89	228	124	169
With own children 6 to 17 years only	229	90	207	156	155	174	221	404	198	360
In labor force	157	69	140	125	125	142	142	327	151	287
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	355	147	273	243	159	257	204	432	210	407
All parents present in household in labor force	209	95	219	168	118	205	103	339	145	237
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	541	242	557	368	342	399	495	969	499	851
All parents present in household in labor force	355	147	385	245	265	309	297	724	359	672
Persons 16 to 19 years	146	61	138	105	83	167	111	232	164	217
Not enrolled in school	77	16	40	14	8	89	7	36	33	40
Unemployed or not in labor force	29	—	—	10	8	40	7	—	15	14
Not high school graduate	42	16	17	3	8	32	—	16	15	15
Employed	25	16	17	—	—	10	—	16	7	5
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	8	—
Not in labor force	17	—	—	3	—	18	—	—	—	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 405	777	1 585	1 046	1 072	1 763	1 582	2 439	1 471	2 053
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	97	51	110	96	104	233	300	352	178	127
Professional specialty occupations	74	48	159	116	167	285	358	572	336	332
Technicians and related support occupations	41	31	51	39	32	57	52	65	75	46
Sales occupations	141	141	278	158	105	257	201	374	152	200
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	193	70	248	177	215	293	255	370	177	358
Private household occupations	11	—	7	4	5	5	—	12	5	6
Protective service occupations	33	20	23	6	9	28	24	45	22	32
Service occupations, except protective and household	340	183	255	149	153	200	134	290	142	305
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	22	20	—	6	10	7	—	16	25	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	174	52	213	141	117	146	98	196	202	279
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	142	80	137	64	71	145	65	70	100	212
Transportation and material moving occupations	61	47	47	41	52	36	58	40	6	92
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	76	34	57	49	32	71	37	37	51	53
Construction	111	38	59	72	48	68	50	62	38	90
Manufacturing	222	97	364	162	248	358	277	440	367	546
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	87	47	97	46	63	73	43	67	89	100
Wholesale and retail trade	411	223	474	315	193	379	341	561	265	469
Finance, insurance, and real estate	25	44	55	63	92	106	106	233	86	79
Business and repair services	112	33	74	28	45	80	98	87	36	85
Professional and related services	278	187	302	264	293	522	535	760	458	492
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 405	777	1 585	1 046	1 072	1 763	1 582	2 439	1 471	2 053
Private wage and salary workers	1 091	588	1 378	888	861	1 432	1 245	1 793	1 145	1 733
Government workers	179	112	122	89	147	225	240	373	204	230
Local government workers	112	46	66	53	118	91	120	269	92	156
Self-employed workers	129	71	85	69	64	106	97	253	116	90
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 556	897	1 793	1 268	1 204	1 952	1 775	2 678	1 704	2 348
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 187	588	1 366	937	918	1 440	1 306	1 942	1 276	1 713
50 to 52 weeks	849	410	1 062	678	649	1 086	1 034	1 396	1 013	1 315
40 to 49 weeks	106	37	106	88	96	134	70	279	66	167
27 to 39 weeks	99	70	84	57	93	78	89	126	87	80
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	188	139	216	166	150	286	219	464	208	347
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 018	1 103	2 196	1 451	1 344	2 230	2 063	2 959	1 976	2 814
With a mobility or self-care limitation	113	61	82	78	80	42	88	46	77	122
With a mobility limitation	62	26	25	30	26	28	55	24	40	64
In labor force	6	5	—	6	—	18	12	—	8	11
With a self-care limitation	57	46	75	52	68	19	48	33	63	101
With a work disability	309	183	179	146	71	185	186	158	140	247
In labor force	95	72	59	54	36	88	84	51	43	112
Prevented from working	160	111	108	61	31	76	71	75	58	119
No work disability	1 709	920	2 017	1 305	1 273	2 045	1 877	2 801	1 836	2 567
In labor force	1 329	760	1 592	1 006	1 056	1 728	1 491	2 312	1 463	2 049
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	544	388	706	673	465	757	636	740	376	338
With a mobility or self-care limitation	165	104	127	108	81	121	66	76	59	41
With a mobility limitation	99	56	78	67	33	91	66	42	28	27
With a self-care limitation	123	61	61	68	65	82	33	55	54	20
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	268	109	281	178	148	225	155	191	121	164
Mean family income (dollars)	11 143	8 114	19 680	19 852	23 555	31 008	35 643	35 165	28 581	17 625
1 worker	243	150	245	209	149	220	346	336	227	310
Mean family income (dollars)	20 788	18 465	26 544	29 395	35 711	26 934	67 977	80 269	61 732	24 929
2 or more workers	421	205	600	390	400	502	472	887	436	718
Mean family income (dollars)	31 257	32 153	40 129	36 192	45 404	50 738	67 934	64 905	56 438	41 236

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.								
	Tract 15.03	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 326	2 286	1 581	2 052	1 069	1 696	195	30	1 054
In labor force	2 225	1 413	806	1 225	556	1 045	102	17	806
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.9	61.8	51.0	59.7	52.0	61.6	52.3	56.7	76.5
Civilian labor force	2 219	1 408	806	1 215	556	1 033	102	17	803
Employed	2 081	1 280	695	1 051	481	962	88	17	781
Unemployed	138	128	111	164	75	71	14	—	22
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	9.1	13.8	13.5	13.5	6.9	13.7	—	2.7
Not in labor force	1 101	873	775	827	513	651	93	13	248
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	104	98	84	188	40	71	5	4	33
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	497	399	307	332	198	271	44	9	67
Females 16 years and over	1 700	1 208	897	1 172	596	908	66	13	552
In labor force	975	669	451	629	275	528	6	9	383
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.4	55.4	50.3	53.7	46.1	58.1	9.1	69.2	69.4
Civilian labor force	975	664	451	629	275	528	6	9	383
Employed	913	601	382	537	247	516	—	9	383
Unemployed	62	63	69	92	28	12	6	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	9.5	15.3	14.6	10.2	2.3	100.0	—	—
With own children under 6 years	221	225	140	166	98	164	16	—	86
In labor force	148	133	85	85	48	92	—	—	65
With own children 6 to 17 years only	312	190	156	272	84	179	13	5	126
In labor force	224	130	109	221	63	139	6	5	93
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	346	286	196	259	128	261	25	—	121
All parents present in household in labor force	201	160	92	81	60	109	—	—	84
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	680	484	475	603	238	337	27	21	299
All parents present in household in labor force	469	332	336	441	153	228	5	21	225
Persons 16 to 19 years	233	179	129	231	100	146	5	4	73
Not enrolled in school	56	52	31	30	34	40	—	—	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	41	27	24	21	29	21	—	—	2
Not high school graduate	35	11	23	10	29	30	—	—	—
Employed	—	5	7	5	—	9	—	—	—
Unemployed	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	5	—	16	5	29	21	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 081	1 280	695	1 051	481	962	88	17	781
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	221	94	25	34	28	77	—	—	48
Professional specialty occupations	266	147	45	108	30	107	8	12	63
Technicians and related support occupations	98	34	16	9	27	—	—	—	34
Sales occupations	273	88	63	82	29	126	9	—	62
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	330	136	114	259	48	151	6	—	149
Private household occupations	12	11	—	4	18	8	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	49	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	18
Service occupations, except protective and household	288	223	130	170	118	180	—	5	132
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	16	21	—	—	12	9	—	24
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	240	254	80	90	59	116	15	—	118
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	160	185	99	163	65	99	25	—	72
Transportation and material moving occupations	81	46	35	53	27	39	16	—	28
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	58	36	53	73	32	41	—	—	33
Construction	70	87	17	24	17	49	7	—	33
Manufacturing	536	369	203	290	145	201	40	—	183
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	94	76	28	67	29	39	6	—	57
Wholesale and retail trade	553	287	135	213	40	206	18	—	199
Finance, insurance, and real estate	102	51	28	48	6	39	—	—	50
Business and repair services	104	48	16	35	8	28	—	—	45
Professional and related services	464	279	148	234	172	303	8	13	152
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 081	1 280	695	1 051	481	962	88	17	781
Private wage and salary workers	1 667	1 063	622	883	379	726	64	13	647
Government workers	266	154	64	115	72	171	17	—	59
Local government workers	155	89	23	76	45	116	17	—	34
Self-employed workers	138	63	9	53	30	52	7	4	70
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 417	1 551	863	1 281	588	1 164	97	21	862
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 807	1 163	611	908	417	793	61	12	638
50 to 52 weeks	1 372	817	358	678	282	555	54	12	512
40 to 49 weeks	149	77	107	80	42	103	—	—	72
27 to 39 weeks	101	100	41	38	23	84	—	—	29
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	334	176	122	158	82	200	14	5	126
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 770	1 850	1 274	1 690	843	1 374	151	21	984
With a mobility or self-care limitation	113	52	61	91	131	104	—	—	29
With a mobility limitation	51	39	33	19	40	59	—	—	—
In labor force	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	73	30	47	84	120	91	—	—	29
With a work disability	281	147	120	181	129	165	9	4	80
In labor force	127	48	31	81	16	37	9	4	62
Prevented from working	115	94	76	100	113	117	—	—	18
No work disability	2 489	1 703	1 154	1 509	714	1 209	142	17	904
In labor force	2 047	1 334	775	1 124	512	957	93	13	741
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	550	431	307	352	226	310	44	9	67
With a mobility or self-care limitation	78	92	69	40	56	54	14	9	22
With a mobility limitation	78	52	57	40	49	32	—	—	17
With a self-care limitation	46	54	56	27	25	36	14	9	10
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	186	140	159	200	92	104	30	5	22
Mean family income (dollars)	21 832	19 729	8 190	14 816	10 588	13 646	31 785	17 000	25 171
1 worker	332	281	190	221	183	194	26	—	60
Mean family income (dollars)	33 972	24 652	18 108	18 339	22 119	22 860	33 621	—	49 767
2 or more workers	749	441	251	379	119	351	7	8	304
Mean family income (dollars)	46 726	38 356	37 609	43 630	38 810	37 796	39 000	299 101	48 911
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS									
WATERLOO—CEDAR FALLS, IA MSA									

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.		Remainder of Black Hawk County					
	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 818	85	51	48	9	—	3 903	—
In labor force	1 229	64	31	36	5	—	2 605	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.6	75.3	60.8	75.0	55.6	—	66.7	—
Civilian labor force	1 223	64	31	36	5	—	2 597	—
Employed	1 182	64	24	36	5	—	2 424	—
Unemployed	41	—	7	—	—	—	173	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	—	22.6	—	—	—	6.7	—
Not in labor force	589	21	20	12	4	—	1 298	—
Institutionalized persons	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	73	4	—	—	—	—	115	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	186	3	7	—	—	—	562	—
Females 16 years and over	923	41	22	20	4	—	2 028	—
In labor force	565	21	10	15	—	—	1 222	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.2	51.2	45.5	75.0	—	—	60.3	—
Civilian labor force	565	21	10	15	—	—	1 222	—
Employed	528	21	10	15	—	—	1 146	—
Unemployed	37	—	—	—	—	—	76	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	—
With own children under 6 years	165	7	3	—	4	—	359	—
In labor force	138	—	3	—	—	—	289	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	165	6	12	9	—	—	482	—
In labor force	117	6	3	9	—	—	366	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	234	7	7	—	7	—	508	—
All parents present in household in labor force	180	—	7	—	—	—	412	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	426	35	10	16	—	—	1 033	—
All parents present in household in labor force	297	28	3	16	—	—	814	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	140	9	7	—	—	—	323	—
Not enrolled in school	22	4	—	—	—	—	125	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
Not high school graduate	9	—	—	—	—	—	53	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not in labor force	9	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 182	64	24	36	5	—	2 424	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	186	15	—	9	—	—	123	—
Professional specialty occupations	172	—	3	—	—	—	118	—
Technicians and related support occupations	34	—	—	—	—	—	80	—
Sales occupations	135	5	4	6	—	—	249	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	204	4	—	9	5	—	295	—
Private household occupations	—	—	3	—	—	—	26	—
Protective service occupations	32	2	—	—	—	—	13	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	76	1	—	—	—	—	487	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	47	5	3	12	—	—	4	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	143	17	11	—	—	—	390	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	72	9	—	—	—	—	383	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	45	6	—	—	—	—	163	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	36	—	—	—	—	—	93	—
Construction	55	8	2	—	—	—	191	—
Manufacturing	317	17	12	—	—	—	660	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	69	5	—	—	—	—	119	—
Wholesale and retail trade	240	14	4	6	5	—	685	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	82	—	—	—	—	—	91	—
Business and repair services	36	9	—	—	—	—	79	—
Professional and related services	274	—	—	—	—	—	416	—
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 182	64	24	36	5	—	2 424	—
Private wage and salary workers	952	50	19	6	5	—	2 117	—
Government workers	150	3	—	18	—	—	162	—
Local government workers	64	2	—	9	—	—	105	—
Self-employed workers	80	11	5	12	—	—	145	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 324	75	31	36	9	—	2 687	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	999	57	26	36	9	—	1 981	—
50 to 52 weeks	790	41	12	18	—	—	1 447	—
40 to 49 weeks	104	12	3	9	—	—	264	—
27 to 39 weeks	30	—	—	—	5	—	89	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	140	11	5	—	—	—	323	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 490	82	44	48	9	—	3 307	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55	—	4	—	—	—	139	—
With a mobility limitation	21	—	—	—	—	—	74	—
In labor force	5	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
With a self-care limitation	44	—	4	—	—	—	98	—
With a work disability	94	12	4	—	—	—	410	—
In labor force	45	9	—	—	—	—	191	—
Prevented from working	33	3	4	—	—	—	185	—
No work disability	1 396	70	40	48	9	—	2 897	—
In labor force	1 149	55	31	36	5	—	2 380	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	219	3	7	—	—	—	588	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	17	3	—	—	—	—	54	—
With a mobility limitation	17	—	—	—	—	—	54	—
With a self-care limitation	17	3	—	—	—	—	33	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	63	1	4	7	—	—	317	—
Mean family income (dollars)	19 929	30 200	14 951	12 600	—	—	12 730	—
1 worker	158	2	4	—	—	—	285	—
Mean family income (dollars)	41 882	16 650	17 532	—	—	—	22 146	—
2 or more workers	455	28	14	15	5	—	941	—
Mean family income (dollars)	51 225	53 049	60 038	69 554	2 400	—	36 735	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Black Hawk County—Con.							
	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	698	1 602	2 741	2 024	96	3 068	107	2 686
In labor force	517	1 009	1 926	1 320	68	2 025	73	1 885
Percent of persons 16 years and over	74.1	63.0	70.3	65.2	70.8	66.0	68.2	70.2
Civilian labor force	517	1 009	1 925	1 319	68	2 024	73	1 880
Employed	512	963	1 850	1 289	68	1 905	73	1 828
Unemployed	5	46	75	30	—	119	—	52
Percent of civilian labor force	1.0	4.6	3.9	2.3	—	5.9	—	2.8
Not in labor force	181	593	815	704	28	1 043	34	801
Institutionalized persons	—	209	—	—	—	41	—	—
Enrolled in school	26	62	128	123	7	99	—	127
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	59	158	287	314	9	523	34	321
Females 16 years and over	343	803	1 378	1 015	53	1 598	44	1 381
In labor force	228	455	863	549	47	915	32	881
Percent of females 16 years and over	66.5	56.7	62.6	54.1	88.7	57.3	72.7	63.8
Civilian labor force	228	455	863	549	47	915	32	881
Employed	228	424	827	540	47	859	32	845
Unemployed	—	31	36	9	—	56	—	36
Percent of civilian labor force	—	6.8	4.2	1.6	—	6.1	—	4.1
With own children under 6 years	56	75	241	165	13	246	2	230
In labor force	36	53	170	105	13	176	2	174
With own children 6 to 17 years only	96	139	314	230	14	262	15	290
In labor force	71	125	251	180	14	220	15	235
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	59	102	370	241	19	323	2	335
All parents present in household in labor force	42	61	260	155	19	232	2	237
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	236	266	823	651	26	670	26	737
All parents present in household in labor force	166	220	603	489	26	533	26	563
Persons 16 to 19 years	48	130	223	151	7	216	—	202
Not enrolled in school	11	27	38	26	—	46	—	27
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	3	12	8	—	13	—	10
Not high school graduate	5	3	22	3	—	10	—	2
Employed	—	—	15	—	—	5	—	—
Unemployed	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not in labor force	5	—	7	3	—	4	—	2
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	512	963	1 850	1 289	68	1 905	73	1 828
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	78	52	126	55	11	128	6	126
Professional specialty occupations	97	115	126	174	—	155	15	303
Technicians and related support occupations	14	21	35	34	—	53	—	55
Sales occupations	62	131	167	132	—	188	16	165
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	28	170	242	170	33	282	8	313
Private household occupations	—	—	—	11	—	9	—	2
Protective service occupations	9	14	8	19	—	20	—	28
Service occupations, except protective and household	63	78	253	89	8	266	6	176
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	63	26	99	232	—	134	13	210
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	65	158	334	164	16	221	—	211
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11	118	301	108	—	227	2	120
Transportation and material moving occupations	19	32	78	58	—	131	7	54
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3	48	81	43	—	91	—	65
Construction	19	58	142	84	10	85	—	120
Manufacturing	92	325	478	260	6	516	9	380
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	6	42	110	49	—	138	14	86
Wholesale and retail trade	122	226	383	190	18	433	12	343
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16	30	89	51	13	45	—	106
Business and repair services	8	19	60	47	8	47	—	53
Professional and related services	147	195	385	268	13	401	25	433
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	512	963	1 850	1 289	68	1 905	73	1 828
Private wage and salary workers	346	767	1 484	845	47	1 562	55	1 382
Government workers	74	117	161	140	21	176	12	201
Local government workers	42	42	109	101	13	120	5	111
Self-employed workers	80	71	189	291	—	165	6	223
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	552	1 101	2 070	1 475	75	2 206	85	2 052
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	436	822	1 561	1 057	62	1 689	59	1 576
50 to 52 weeks	388	601	1 189	795	62	1 274	32	1 178
40 to 49 weeks	17	78	152	77	—	150	20	162
27 to 39 weeks	18	46	74	71	—	125	—	85
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	54	133	298	181	13	238	13	267
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	631	1 219	2 406	1 664	87	2 454	73	2 291
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	10	104	75	12	62	—	70
With a mobility limitation	—	6	64	16	6	32	—	26
In labor force	—	6	8	1	—	5	—	7
With a self-care limitation	8	4	62	62	6	49	—	60
With a work disability	32	86	219	85	6	190	—	138
In labor force	14	53	77	38	—	82	—	72
Prevented from working	13	32	128	43	6	92	—	58
No work disability	599	1 133	2 187	1 579	81	2 264	73	2 153
In labor force	495	940	1 801	1 236	68	1 896	73	1 739
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	67	174	334	359	9	572	34	390
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18	34	68	35	—	95	—	39
With a mobility limitation	18	34	50	23	—	71	—	18
With a self-care limitation	—	31	33	29	—	57	—	31
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	61	104	69	6	154	—	105
Mean family income (dollars)	—	18 892	18 786	13 651	16 286	18 606	—	22 759
1 worker	89	111	303	196	8	304	22	219
Mean family income (dollars)	41 316	37 720	24 170	30 930	15 133	30 349	37 913	37 191
2 or more workers	209	374	680	500	27	728	36	752
Mean family income (dollars)	64 922	46 397	43 944	42 244	36 543	43 552	49 225	48 275

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremer County							
	Tract 40	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 43	Tract 44	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 416	2 281	2 382	1 526	2 185	2 150	3 108	1 687
In labor force	1 318	1 579	1 574	992	1 368	1 402	2 091	912
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.6	69.2	66.1	65.0	62.6	65.2	67.3	54.1
Civilian labor force	1 318	1 573	1 574	992	1 368	1 402	2 076	912
Employed	1 259	1 483	1 533	967	1 332	1 357	2 014	864
Unemployed	59	90	41	25	36	45	62	48
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	5.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.0	5.3
Not in labor force	1 098	702	808	534	817	748	1 017	775
Institutionalized persons	189	—	—	—	61	—	32	77
Enrolled in school	483	86	135	97	119	105	157	68
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	335	332	479	269	386	358	461	433
Females 16 years and over	1 359	1 187	1 265	766	1 128	1 014	1 597	926
In labor force	665	712	726	422	555	554	972	398
Percent of females 16 years and over	48.9	60.0	57.4	55.1	49.2	54.6	60.9	43.0
Civilian labor force	665	712	726	422	555	554	972	398
Employed	633	677	692	410	544	537	940	380
Unemployed	32	35	34	12	11	17	32	18
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	4.9	4.7	2.8	2.0	3.1	3.3	4.5
With own children under 6 years	80	161	183	103	139	170	232	131
In labor force	66	140	119	77	104	128	151	78
With own children 6 to 17 years only	74	276	189	180	212	217	345	138
In labor force	65	187	129	145	149	160	300	128
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	95	231	247	167	199	247	302	157
All parents present in household in labor force	80	192	146	124	156	174	192	95
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	210	614	501	418	513	581	829	341
All parents present in household in labor force	180	434	322	320	344	418	670	292
Persons 16 to 19 years	477	171	189	136	127	138	243	108
Not enrolled in school	14	40	41	8	5	27	29	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	7	—	—	4	19	9	7
Not high school graduate	8	7	15	2	—	—	13	5
Employed	8	—	5	2	—	—	8	—
Unemployed	—	7	5	—	—	—	2	—
Not in labor force	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 259	1 483	1 533	967	1 332	1 357	2 014	864
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	183	226	174	63	86	67	201	76
Professional specialty occupations	168	251	205	95	125	75	256	113
Technicians and related support occupations	53	28	32	6	27	35	47	17
Sales occupations	106	189	152	59	137	88	186	93
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	138	276	231	141	172	119	294	89
Private household occupations	14	—	—	6	8	8	18	8
Protective service occupations	7	12	14	2	2	7	35	4
Service occupations, except protective and household	361	138	218	99	127	153	268	134
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	21	19	22	162	234	361	82	56
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	65	136	209	157	182	149	296	109
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	65	107	125	75	124	137	164	69
Transportation and material moving occupations	23	54	65	41	57	97	54	60
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	55	47	86	61	51	61	113	36
Construction	20	82	73	43	72	21	112	47
Manufacturing	144	327	351	210	323	283	549	170
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	30	64	60	22	40	77	74	54
Wholesale and retail trade	273	303	319	156	205	180	402	168
Finance, insurance, and real estate	106	176	164	68	107	73	116	55
Business and repair services	20	28	32	27	35	33	61	36
Professional and related services	556	379	417	228	236	229	437	233
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 259	1 483	1 533	967	1 332	1 357	2 014	864
Private wage and salary workers	1 062	1 111	1 186	665	923	859	1 581	662
Government workers	97	224	240	95	117	102	254	103
Local government workers	75	139	136	57	89	53	122	76
Self-employed workers	100	128	98	177	271	338	155	98
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 753	1 706	1 722	1 067	1 521	1 538	2 316	1 031
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 028	1 313	1 224	790	1 159	1 170	1 661	743
50 to 52 weeks	492	992	904	592	812	930	1 284	493
40 to 49 weeks	72	130	130	81	154	108	166	117
27 to 39 weeks	83	50	91	37	53	51	61	65
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	329	271	232	157	160	236	344	152
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 850	1 907	1 830	1 202	1 657	1 710	2 562	1 138
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18	46	51	39	42	53	67	50
With a mobility limitation	15	14	12	13	19	27	20	26
In labor force	—	—	—	8	2	4	2	7
With a self-care limitation	18	39	46	35	36	34	55	32
With a work disability	68	89	146	40	77	135	140	95
In labor force	31	39	87	28	34	68	80	44
Prevented from working	8	34	54	6	31	56	40	49
No work disability	1 782	1 818	1 684	1 162	1 580	1 575	2 422	1 043
In labor force	1 245	1 498	1 426	909	1 254	1 254	1 965	834
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	377	368	552	324	467	440	499	472
With a mobility or self-care limitation	80	86	127	28	59	53	79	81
With a mobility limitation	63	80	73	20	32	43	45	59
With a self-care limitation	30	19	73	26	45	42	52	56
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	55	109	137	76	89	116	125	139
Mean family income (dollars)	23 387	19 023	20 549	18 908	18 697	20 636	21 147	18 567
1 worker	69	194	172	135	204	187	286	127
Mean family income (dollars)	35 173	47 636	24 057	30 657	25 255	27 954	28 509	24 435
2 or more workers	254	622	553	383	527	555	559	369
Mean family income (dollars)	40 051	46 153	41 657	42 517	38 113	34 344	46 730	35 868

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County			Bremer County	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Block Hawk County				
		Total	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city		Tract 8	Tract 16	Tract 17.02	Tract 19	Tract 26.01
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	55 575	47 162	11 690	27 185	8 413	1 458	1 225	1 080	877	723
Less than \$5,000	3 467	3 078	649	2 046	389	165	87	159	68	73
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 698	5 802	1 411	3 746	896	242	111	149	96	150
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 956	5 026	1 202	3 091	930	287	113	140	97	83
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 699	9 103	2 067	5 415	1 596	304	271	200	217	130
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 046	7 400	1 696	4 233	1 646	237	282	146	134	92
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 796	8 181	1 986	4 546	1 615	162	250	133	143	102
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 317	6 311	1 917	2 942	1 006	55	88	116	98	56
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 540	1 322	470	625	218	6	17	26	24	19
\$100,000 or more	1 056	939	292	541	117	-	6	11	-	18
Median (dollars)	25 960	25 683	28 003	23 578	27 326	16 250	25 794	18 256	22 703	19 698
Mean (dollars)	31 740	31 886	34 127	30 332	30 920	20 371	27 964	25 119	27 418	26 956
Families	38 731	32 489	7 667	18 173	6 242	954	884	805	649	504
Median income (dollars)	32 478	32 438	37 639	29 798	32 662	21 182	28 555	23 854	24 609	28 289
Males 15 years and over, with income	51 493	43 212	12 537	22 465	8 281	1 204	1 073	812	765	641
Median income (dollars)	18 667	18 651	15 894	18 956	18 753	14 137	17 582	17 167	16 115	15 118
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.8	47.8	40.6	48.8	54.0	47.3	45.6	48.9	42.7	45.9
Median income (dollars)	29 446	30 176	31 951	29 192	26 505	21 236	27 792	27 375	24 327	35 658
Females 15 years and over, with income	53 361	45 279	13 560	24 194	8 082	1 196	1 089	1 055	829	670
Median income (dollars)	7 506	7 512	6 132	8 289	7 483	6 656	8 975	7 258	8 092	6 713
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.8	26.0	20.3	27.6	24.7	24.3	31.8	26.6	27.5	20.7
Median income (dollars)	16 389	16 568	17 638	16 591	15 331	12 149	18 109	14 494	17 500	15 848
Per capita income (dollars)	12 213	12 321	12 114	12 475	11 626	8 469	11 263	9 414	10 557	11 210
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	55 575	47 162	11 690	27 185	8 413	1 458	1 225	1 080	877	723
With earnings	42 300	35 834	9 619	19 477	6 466	987	923	696	681	634
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 472	32 688	33 243	31 908	31 277	22 303	28 571	29 604	26 427	27 963
With Social Security income	16 743	13 966	2 867	8 892	2 777	467	409	313	298	76
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 285	8 387	8 727	8 330	7 773	7 841	8 666	7 904	8 363	8 274
With public assistance income	4 290	3 863	491	2 857	427	214	153	229	162	36
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 015	4 070	4 330	4 072	3 517	4 235	3 514	4 573	4 069	3 173
With retirement income	10 300	9 111	2 022	5 713	1 189	346	274	199	204	44
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 236	7 258	8 169	6 961	7 065	5 112	5 783	5 764	8 078	5 687
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	37 481	37 772	42 063	36 096	35 970	23 237	31 375	29 272	29 461	32 404
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 176	37 090	41 721	34 918	37 630	24 487	32 326	28 764	26 286	29 731
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 759	38 394	42 371	37 145	34 503	21 971	30 642	29 939	32 766	34 993
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 405	42 329	45 269	41 903	37 499	26 835	35 287	37 065	35 096	35 422
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 828	44 645	47 926	44 663	40 173	30 180	40 101	42 970	34 541	36 133
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 476	40 351	43 244	39 854	35 213	23 820	31 833	31 094	35 556	34 882
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 142	15 026	17 652	14 095	16 599	11 091	15 241	12 365	14 241	9 494
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 470	11 404	14 991	10 123	12 389	8 585	9 836	7 002	11 428	9 494
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 456	22 403	25 683	21 439	23 011	13 970	21 872	26 044	20 180	-
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	38 731	32 489	7 667	18 173	6 242	954	884	805	649	504
Householder worked in 1989	29 779	24 675	6 242	13 043	5 104	592	622	563	475	446
With related children under 18 years	19 095	16 102	3 725	8 991	2 993	492	423	489	351	254
With related children under 5 years	7 253	6 196	1 348	3 542	1 057	212	210	184	142	129
Married-couple families	32 247	26 578	6 512	14 170	5 669	694	675	541	455	440
Householder worked in 1989	25 433	20 775	5 370	10 529	4 658	466	491	425	348	398
With related children under 18 years	14 619	11 974	2 895	6 204	2 645	335	290	279	206	196
With related children under 5 years	5 580	4 615	1 149	2 373	965	117	122	78	76	114
Female householder, no husband present	5 230	4 844	888	3 376	386	202	167	245	168	50
Householder worked in 1989	3 338	3 044	627	2 046	294	75	112	119	112	42
With related children under 18 years	3 767	3 509	682	2 413	258	114	115	201	129	50
With related children under 5 years	1 444	1 370	160	1 031	74	73	75	106	66	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	22 012	19 524	6 267	11 268	2 488	657	433	349	285	263
Nonfamily householder	16 844	14 673	4 023	9 012	2 171	504	341	275	228	219
65 years and over	6 604	5 462	1 051	3 661	1 142	213	123	111	93	40
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	138 550	117 195	29 059	65 480	21 355	3 474	3 050	2 843	2 273	1 673
Persons under 18 years	36 310	30 596	6 975	17 100	5 714	926	806	907	616	436
Related children under 18 years	36 207	30 518	6 965	17 041	5 689	921	796	907	612	436
Related children 5 to 17 years	26 779	22 463	5 218	12 381	4 316	623	556	692	397	275
Persons 65 years and over	19 139	15 640	3 193	9 913	3 499	551	431	352	310	99
Persons 75 years and over	7 684	6 117	1 175	4 007	1 567	204	85	133	88	66
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	4 212	3 790	701	2 592	422	202	81	174	106	102
Percent below poverty level	10.9	11.7	9.1	14.3	6.8	21.2	9.2	21.6	16.3	20.2
Householder worked in 1989	2 269	2 015	451	1 298	254	73	56	81	54	73
With related children under 18 years	3 160	2 865	515	1 994	295	141	67	168	86	63
With related children under 5 years	1 626	1 491	246	1 025	135	86	54	111	41	27
Married-couple families	1 634	1 384	304	796	250	81	-	18	28	59
Householder worked in 1989	947	796	217	394	151	40	-	18	4	46
With related children under 18 years	873	724	143	422	149	37	-	18	8	20
With related children under 5 years	475	402	111	209	73	19	-	12	-	12
Female householder, no husband present	2 362	2 225	356	1 665	137	114	81	156	78	35
Householder worked in 1989	1 176	1 087	201	811	89	33	56	63	50	27
With related children under 18 years	2 133	2 004	331	1 482	129	97	67	150	78	35
With related children under 5 years	1 065	1 013	114	763	52	67	54	99	41	15
Unrelated individuals	6 881	6 226	2 904	2 870	655	191	126	113	53	86
Nonfamily householder	4 000	3 519	1 298	1 921	481	124	83	98	25	53
65 years and over	1 149	900	122	625	249	49	18	16	8	5
Persons	19 894	17 932	4 883	11 067	1 962	833	400	675	350	327
Percent below poverty level	14.4	15.3	16.8	16.9	9.2	24.0	13.1	23.7	15.4	19.5
Persons under 18 years	6 627	6 001	955	4 355	626	337	170	348	155	89
Related children under 18 years	6 527	5 923	945	4 296	604	332	160	348	151	89
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 258	3 851	594	2 849	407	188	87	216	86	61
Persons 65 years and over	1 795	1 424	182	965	371	70	18	16	36	17
Persons 75 years and over	1 040	779	106	537	261	54	11	6	13	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8 664	7 968	2 189	5 082	696	405	220	387	154	122
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	25 568	22 679	5 903	14 006	2 889	1 076	516	1 024	470	428
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	44 371	38 099	8 865	23 458	6 272	1 868	893	1 385	1 083	616

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Black Hawk County—Con.						Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County			
	Tract 26.03	Tract 26.04	Tract 27	Tract 29.01	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 165	2 045	1 335	499	857	1 315	1 824	2 481	1 773	1 793
Less than \$5,000	110	123	56	13	23	46	108	185	52	40
\$5,000 to \$9,999	312	215	84	21	20	42	179	323	124	165
\$10,000 to \$14,999	210	157	87	40	47	84	244	302	150	99
\$15,000 to \$24,999	288	473	300	63	108	233	343	535	282	191
\$25,000 to \$34,999	207	331	255	78	104	217	368	292	319	297
\$35,000 to \$49,999	378	420	269	135	255	301	292	319	319	435
\$50,000 to \$74,999	435	245	233	118	228	275	180	384	412	453
\$75,000 to \$99,999	127	58	35	16	57	79	73	102	47	94
\$100,000 or more	98	23	16	15	15	38	37	39	95	19
Median (dollars)	33 206	26 747	30 608	38 125	42 725	36 614	26 557	21 909	34 325	37 375
Mean (dollars)	39 593	31 325	35 366	41 117	44 481	39 884	31 701	30 825	40 930	38 804
Families	1 492	1 504	1 100	427	734	1 107	1 125	1 370	1 268	1 311
Median income (dollars)	44 879	32 041	33 137	42 760	44 600	42 234	33 976	36 693	43 477	43 935
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 096	1 964	1 364	537	917	1 346	1 607	4 127	1 608	1 728
Median income (dollars)	21 758	19 248	20 494	21 433	26 854	24 231	18 434	4 953	25 781	27 463
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.0	49.6	58.4	57.0	59.4	58.8	48.2	18.7	52.5	56.7
Median income (dollars)	40 421	31 332	28 851	29 000	34 904	31 556	27 989	26 401	35 096	33 795
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 933	1 883	1 199	547	815	1 213	1 797	4 970	1 631	1 702
Median income (dollars)	7 162	6 652	8 582	10 184	10 596	10 172	9 792	3 707	9 787	9 446
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.1	26.6	33.4	48.1	34.0	34.7	23.9	11.0	33.0	27.1
Median income (dollars)	18 580	16 157	15 964	16 332	19 155	16 021	17 989	16 937	18 393	18 841
Per capita income (dollars)	14 560	12 042	12 056	13 431	14 942	13 799	13 359	8 330	16 583	14 491
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 165	2 045	1 335	499	857	1 315	1 824	2 481	1 773	1 793
With earnings	1 931	1 691	1 143	433	762	1 123	1 412	2 053	1 361	1 496
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 849	31 432	34 149	40 589	42 439	38 391	30 296	28 057	42 021	37 771
With Social Security income	353	459	325	98	195	314	558	641	548	458
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 254	8 091	8 380	10 090	9 547	8 521	8 694	9 095	9 246	8 621
With public assistance income	84	127	90	41	34	46	71	86	65	45
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 693	3 370	5 451	2 143	4 361	4 303	3 529	4 865	5 152	7 227
With retirement income	218	364	204	124	162	180	428	527	339	298
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 253	8 939	7 571	8 667	8 451	9 643	7 375	7 626	9 908	9 664
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	48 785	36 052	37 852	45 935	46 030	43 709	39 164	41 494	48 513	44 833
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 568	35 407	37 413	48 937	50 183	45 012	34 774	42 850	50 294	44 510
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 794	36 668	38 322	42 803	42 563	42 437	42 091	40 427	47 162	45 148
Married-couple families (dollars)	53 874	37 957	40 387	48 782	47 779	44 855	40 593	45 446	51 175	46 884
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 801	39 153	40 889	54 724	52 709	47 007	40 364	50 569	55 559	46 845
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 000	37 110	39 871	43 394	43 580	42 821	40 725	42 137	48 185	46 923
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 689	11 091	20 082	15 006	22 393	25 340	17 392	20 029	23 119	28 664
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 905	9 584	16 578	14 322	7 233	18 802	9 644	17 868	21 593	27 295
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 533	20 385	25 631	18 700	28 824	35 303	32 888	24 284	26 763	30 352
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 492	1 504	1 100	427	734	1 107	1 125	1 370	1 268	1 311
Householder worked in 1989	1 314	1 198	901	384	604	937	851	1 038	1 035	1 107
With related children under 18 years	787	759	578	220	360	549	462	626	555	671
With related children under 5 years	278	271	229	57	135	210	200	209	197	208
Married-couple families	1 285	1 244	944	389	674	1 025	994	1 134	1 132	1 155
Householder worked in 1989	1 141	989	791	358	555	861	761	885	923	994
With related children under 18 years	639	540	483	187	325	498	367	461	467	597
With related children under 5 years	254	221	185	44	112	196	145	183	173	199
Female householder, no husband present	171	172	124	32	47	53	117	196	105	96
Householder worked in 1989	137	121	79	26	36	51	76	113	81	67
With related children under 18 years	144	148	81	27	25	32	86	137	74	53
With related children under 5 years	20	32	35	7	18	5	55	14	24	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 117	716	291	82	173	246	919	2 192	633	681
Nonfamily householder	673	541	235	72	123	208	699	1 111	505	482
65 years and over	93	102	105	32	39	110	228	234	220	177
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 757	5 116	3 858	1 561	2 419	3 772	4 209	6 105	4 338	4 790
Persons under 18 years	1 525	1 308	1 224	465	688	1 131	944	1 144	1 056	1 280
Related children under 18 years	1 525	1 296	1 222	465	688	1 129	943	1 144	1 056	1 280
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 163	948	910	380	504	861	674	889	828	986
Persons 65 years and over	379	539	343	76	253	393	630	662	677	492
Persons 75 years and over	80	146	120	35	95	139	228	292	246	174
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	156	168	88	6	23	41	73	132	45	51
Percent below poverty level	10.5	11.2	8.0	1.4	3.1	3.7	6.5	9.6	3.5	3.9
Householder worked in 1989	124	94	54	—	13	31	37	81	28	29
With related children under 18 years	121	135	65	6	13	28	55	88	39	38
With related children under 5 years	47	56	42	—	6	19	49	42	15	28
Married-couple families	72	75	53	—	11	28	27	58	13	26
Householder worked in 1989	65	37	41	—	6	20	9	42	13	20
With related children under 18 years	47	42	31	—	6	17	9	23	7	19
With related children under 5 years	27	32	19	—	6	14	9	23	7	19
Female householder, no husband present	84	85	34	6	12	9	46	62	28	16
Householder worked in 1989	59	49	13	—	7	7	28	27	11	—
With related children under 18 years	74	85	34	6	7	7	46	53	28	10
With related children under 5 years	20	24	23	—	—	3	40	7	8	—
Unrelated individuals	581	198	51	23	14	45	270	1 425	155	259
Nonfamily householder	274	126	32	23	—	29	165	518	86	125
65 years and over	10	22	15	16	—	19	5	16	29	38
Persons	1 031	671	361	51	80	185	460	1 852	305	425
Percent below poverty level	17.9	13.1	9.4	3.3	3.3	4.9	10.9	30.3	7.0	8.9
Persons under 18 years	205	238	153	22	26	69	101	227	84	79
Related children under 18 years	205	226	151	22	26	67	100	227	84	79
Related children 5 to 17 years	140	140	90	22	20	43	42	165	46	33
Persons 65 years and over	10	35	18	16	14	28	30	24	34	38
Persons 75 years and over	—	9	15	16	10	20	18	10	16	38
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	531	264	161	28	58	91	210	880	110	167
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 240	945	421	67	109	268	683	2 012	414	455
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 592	1 636	859	220	288	699	1 271	2 690	754	826

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County—Con.				Waterloo city, Black Hawk County					
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	723	1 830	1 266	—	885	1 271	1 378	692	630	592
Less than \$5,000	73	100	91	—	213	82	191	27	46	119
\$5,000 to \$9,999	150	295	175	—	336	284	281	122	110	189
\$10,000 to \$14,999	83	205	119	—	150	241	199	75	86	114
\$15,000 to \$24,999	130	254	332	—	119	297	385	174	170	70
\$25,000 to \$34,999	92	155	200	—	52	171	135	138	95	51
\$35,000 to \$49,999	102	303	216	—	5	134	100	123	93	25
\$50,000 to \$74,999	56	337	95	—	10	56	79	33	24	24
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	105	30	—	—	—	8	—	6	—
\$100,000 or more	18	76	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	19 698	29 655	22 374	—	7 593	15 516	15 324	21 991	19 091	9 453
Mean (dollars)	26 956	36 870	28 074	—	10 587	20 223	18 586	23 681	22 054	14 406
Families	504	1 194	895	—	347	741	689	489	461	399
Median income (dollars)	28 289	44 592	27 701	—	11 042	17 542	16 493	23 458	22 083	10 997
Males 15 years and over, with income	641	1 761	1 065	—	560	921	895	599	502	447
Median income (dollars)	15 118	20 402	18 876	—	8 333	14 422	13 719	16 031	13 696	7 799
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.9	50.1	50.4	—	33.2	49.3	45.8	47.4	37.6	25.5
Median income (dollars)	35 658	40 395	30 262	—	13 103	20 675	20 333	26 280	24 063	17 069
Females 15 years and over, with income	670	1 650	1 140	—	682	1 042	1 092	637	565	482
Median income (dollars)	6 713	6 858	6 500	—	6 445	6 976	7 927	6 238	7 917	5 844
Percent year-round full-time workers	20.7	21.0	25.5	—	18.9	23.6	27.0	19.3	27.3	18.9
Median income (dollars)	15 848	19 535	14 112	—	11 516	12 069	15 096	16 007	16 471	8 036
Per capita income (dollars)	11 210	13 816	11 127	—	5 785	9 021	9 099	9 690	8 263	5 375
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	723	1 830	1 266	—	885	1 271	1 378	692	630	592
With earnings	634	1 616	1 047	—	421	885	899	498	422	336
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 963	36 065	28 343	—	12 464	20 567	19 581	25 074	24 787	15 328
With Social Security income	76	286	300	—	376	376	420	232	199	218
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 274	8 554	7 499	—	5 920	7 726	7 118	7 793	8 519	6 987
With public assistance income	36	81	107	—	139	206	228	76	57	185
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 173	3 817	3 489	—	4 381	3 767	3 929	3 332	3 064	4 434
With retirement income	44	158	228	—	161	220	287	168	100	76
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 687	6 639	7 912	—	4 440	4 834	5 037	5 401	6 012	7 368
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	32 404	46 517	32 882	—	13 138	22 664	19 981	26 039	23 682	16 767
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 731	47 325	32 400	—	10 103	18 195	17 964	24 529	24 124	13 822
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 993	45 589	33 489	—	17 627	28 354	22 490	27 195	23 017	20 140
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 422	52 257	34 985	—	17 962	28 026	27 542	30 061	26 121	26 879
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 133	56 775	36 170	—	16 604	26 701	28 102	31 839	28 544	30 361
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 882	47 847	34 031	—	18 866	28 873	27 049	28 948	22 533	24 335
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 494	14 277	10 788	—	9 655	9 022	10 546	14 053	16 701	8 551
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 494	14 905	9 119	—	7 405	7 750	9 062	9 060	11 634	6 573
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	9 254	20 385	—	17 531	19 718	14 102	18 434	25 508	13 028
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	504	1 194	895	—	347	741	689	489	461	399
Householder worked in 1989	446	1 064	701	—	249	540	449	324	311	217
With related children under 18 years	254	638	519	—	226	415	407	212	281	264
With related children under 5 years	129	225	180	—	129	158	226	66	106	98
Married-couple families	440	1 000	657	—	145	495	389	348	330	154
Householder worked in 1989	398	895	514	—	95	377	275	249	233	82
With related children under 18 years	196	494	313	—	66	193	190	134	197	72
With related children under 5 years	114	205	130	—	19	72	131	46	90	20
Female householder, no husband present	50	162	162	—	171	207	265	107	115	199
Householder worked in 1989	42	137	111	—	130	124	154	53	66	104
With related children under 18 years	50	144	138	—	144	185	204	50	73	161
With related children under 5 years	15	20	32	—	94	81	82	13	12	65
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	263	1 076	503	—	652	706	854	284	227	262
Nonfamily householder	219	636	371	—	538	530	689	203	169	193
65 years and over	40	80	72	—	253	193	259	65	62	75
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 673	4 788	3 156	—	1 747	2 805	2 834	1 660	1 667	1 564
Persons under 18 years	436	1 230	885	—	475	764	715	363	540	554
Related children under 18 years	436	1 230	876	—	475	764	710	363	535	554
Related children 5 to 17 years	275	922	644	—	297	551	427	274	429	413
Persons 65 years and over	99	312	321	—	327	381	447	248	198	171
Persons 75 years and over	66	67	102	—	172	187	214	145	56	78
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	102	149	149	—	157	237	296	76	78	201
Percent below poverty level	20.2	12.5	16.6	—	45.2	32.0	43.0	15.5	16.9	50.4
Householder worked in 1989	73	117	86	—	103	166	145	32	33	104
With related children under 18 years	63	114	118	—	129	216	212	47	54	191
With related children under 5 years	27	44	41	—	78	99	120	13	21	89
Married-couple families	59	65	56	—	41	67	90	22	40	26
Householder worked in 1989	46	58	29	—	20	67	45	16	15	11
With related children under 18 years	20	40	25	—	26	52	57	7	23	21
With related children under 5 years	12	24	17	—	6	18	40	—	9	11
Female householder, no husband present	35	84	85	—	92	163	178	49	38	152
Householder worked in 1989	27	59	49	—	59	92	87	16	18	70
With related children under 18 years	35	74	85	—	87	157	142	35	31	147
With related children under 5 years	15	20	24	—	56	81	67	13	12	65
Unrelated individuals	86	574	135	—	301	178	183	76	61	123
Nonfamily householder	53	267	84	—	247	106	117	39	36	104
65 years and over	5	10	19	—	76	11	9	19	8	31
Persons	327	986	528	—	816	956	1 024	298	301	848
Percent below poverty level	19.5	20.6	16.7	—	46.7	34.1	36.1	18.0	18.1	54.2
Persons under 18 years	89	184	191	—	296	477	407	87	112	434
Related children under 18 years	89	184	182	—	296	477	402	87	107	434
Related children 5 to 17 years	61	123	124	—	181	329	227	50	82	310
Persons 65 years and over	17	10	29	—	81	20	67	27	8	36
Persons 75 years and over	17	—	7	—	39	—	39	22	8	36
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	122	512	188	—	413	352	504	143	131	291
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	428	1 181	730	—	1 042	1 050	1 168	398	373	1 002
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	616	1 467	1 241	—	1 377	1 605	1 503	614	916	1 225

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.									
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 436	983	1 505	1 176	982	1 756	1 541	1 902	1 275	1 587
Less than \$5,000	165	148	66	40	24	102	65	22	55	53
\$5,000 to \$9,999	242	353	75	187	82	139	100	171	157	132
\$10,000 to \$14,999	283	112	210	165	52	198	110	95	82	165
\$15,000 to \$24,999	298	161	369	261	201	410	214	292	171	357
\$25,000 to \$34,999	237	67	336	229	238	338	295	207	228	219
\$35,000 to \$49,999	162	101	264	202	190	326	289	405	197	385
\$50,000 to \$74,999	43	34	168	76	149	184	233	419	242	244
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6	7	12	12	26	38	96	112	59	26
\$100,000 or more	—	—	5	4	20	21	139	179	84	6
Median (dollars)	16 029	9 757	25 640	22 890	30 534	25 575	34 437	40 873	31 993	27 301
Mean (dollars)	20 008	16 485	28 515	25 170	33 525	31 300	48 374	56 119	42 964	31 034
Families	932	464	1 126	777	697	947	973	1 414	784	1 192
Median income (dollars)	21 136	14 531	28 292	28 237	33 785	32 837	45 991	47 039	45 833	33 902
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 175	545	1 382	910	882	1 265	1 267	1 716	1 130	1 524
Median income (dollars)	14 172	13 398	19 694	17 060	22 500	23 237	30 022	31 150	27 361	20 625
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.7	37.1	52.4	44.6	48.2	48.4	52.1	55.0	57.4	53.5
Median income (dollars)	21 110	22 266	26 250	22 843	31 736	31 102	42 806	38 963	35 972	30 896
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 183	839	1 301	1 075	833	1 712	1 274	1 774	1 149	1 449
Median income (dollars)	6 714	6 778	8 538	9 231	10 014	10 979	11 159	9 577	9 141	9 240
Percent year-round full-time workers	24.3	24.8	26.0	25.3	26.9	27.7	29.4	25.5	31.7	34.4
Median income (dollars)	12 191	13 600	16 176	16 583	17 321	18 406	22 414	20 481	24 286	15 585
Per capita income (dollars)	8 338	8 656	11 489	10 957	14 247	14 685	21 894	21 436	17 867	11 495
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 436	983	1 505	1 176	982	1 756	1 541	1 902	1 275	1 587
With earnings	969	605	1 048	778	695	1 184	1 195	1 494	1 022	1 315
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 863	19 533	29 779	25 539	33 972	32 611	47 870	54 185	41 540	31 342
With Social Security income	463	369	570	530	360	643	521	586	345	375
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 853	6 598	8 809	8 487	10 069	8 869	8 776	9 730	9 329	8 280
With public assistance income	208	159	47	86	38	90	71	95	7	100
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 185	4 198	2 158	3 719	5 266	3 700	5 798	6 431	4 800	2 444
With retirement income	342	156	420	297	221	455	290	402	211	281
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 119	2 326	7 029	6 784	11 191	8 094	8 493	7 613	8 063	8 097
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	22 744	22 081	32 070	30 620	38 692	40 521	62 805	64 539	53 672	33 746
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 419	20 851	33 630	29 385	42 753	46 130	65 931	57 631	54 919	33 553
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 069	23 161	31 135	31 368	36 109	36 712	60 499	71 216	52 586	33 971
Married-couple families (dollars)	26 269	28 121	33 141	32 935	39 780	44 735	68 937	69 408	57 479	37 186
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 853	30 899	37 423	34 562	46 916	57 434	74 191	61 751	58 977	39 630
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 989	26 479	30 825	32 110	35 819	37 788	65 170	76 992	56 201	34 732
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 091	8 586	20 539	17 970	25 792	19 280	22 963	20 512	23 145	14 596
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 585	7 804	15 917	14 133	17 861	13 779	18 269	13 388	22 806	10 141
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 970	10 204	27 753	23 529	40 900	29 733	28 691	25 325	23 484	28 533
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	932	464	1 126	777	697	947	973	1 414	784	1 192
Householder worked in 1989	578	322	757	502	523	651	764	1 117	634	942
With related children under 18 years	478	217	435	331	282	392	413	695	365	661
With related children under 5 years	210	95	190	121	74	187	159	249	132	238
Married-couple families	672	315	1 003	648	622	789	843	1 274	693	1 008
Householder worked in 1989	452	235	667	412	457	530	671	1 033	573	811
With related children under 18 years	321	117	359	232	233	284	352	634	319	525
With related children under 5 years	115	52	171	101	69	141	145	222	122	193
Female householder, no husband present	202	132	105	120	61	116	111	124	78	161
Householder worked in 1989	75	76	72	81	52	91	90	73	54	108
With related children under 18 years	114	89	70	95	40	80	61	50	39	122
With related children under 5 years	73	38	13	20	5	23	14	27	10	45
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	657	615	438	467	330	1 012	654	587	620	545
Nonfamily householder	504	519	379	399	285	809	568	488	491	395
65 years and over	213	249	155	221	167	349	214	266	119	89
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 413	1 842	3 678	2 698	2 268	3 591	3 348	4 976	2 969	4 292
Persons under 18 years	909	389	842	625	501	675	699	1 401	717	1 274
Related children under 18 years	904	389	842	622	501	675	699	1 401	709	1 264
Related children 5 to 17 years	610	271	623	419	388	480	536	1 041	551	911
Persons 65 years and over	544	388	706	673	465	757	636	740	376	338
Persons 75 years and over	204	233	218	242	209	432	255	316	143	107
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	202	176	31	43	19	75	49	53	36	136
Percent below poverty level	21.7	37.9	2.8	5.5	2.7	7.9	5.0	3.7	4.6	11.4
Householder worked in 1989	73	80	31	10	8	52	32	22	16	65
With related children under 18 years	141	95	24	38	8	43	24	49	9	99
With related children under 5 years	86	51	12	17	—	17	14	27	—	45
Married-couple families	81	69	13	25	11	30	29	25	12	60
Householder worked in 1989	40	35	13	6	—	17	16	10	6	28
With related children under 18 years	37	29	6	20	—	5	4	21	6	35
With related children under 5 years	19	21	6	13	—	—	4	14	—	8
Female householder, no husband present	114	96	12	18	8	38	20	28	24	76
Householder worked in 1989	33	40	12	4	8	28	16	12	10	37
With related children under 18 years	97	61	12	18	8	38	20	28	3	64
With related children under 5 years	67	25	—	4	—	17	10	13	—	37
Unrelated individuals	191	246	93	90	50	196	115	72	160	128
Nonfamily householder	124	206	53	58	35	125	77	26	93	77
65 years and over	49	101	31	32	20	41	38	2	19	7
Persons	833	694	180	274	104	380	248	327	259	551
Percent below poverty level	24.4	37.7	4.9	10.2	4.6	10.6	7.4	6.6	8.7	12.8
Persons under 18 years	337	163	43	107	22	70	50	167	31	190
Related children under 18 years	332	163	43	104	22	70	50	167	23	180
Related children 5 to 17 years	188	110	30	75	22	55	31	130	23	129
Persons 65 years and over	70	141	31	50	20	41	59	2	34	38
Persons 75 years and over	54	90	13	20	6	32	38	—	5	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	405	177	86	134	71	163	84	151	133	169
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 076	820	385	367	131	451	279	472	343	640
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 849	1 138	1 146	972	351	921	482	835	598	1 204

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.								
	Tract 15.03	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 628	1 197	857	1 075	556	877	122	13	442
Less than \$5,000	34	87	139	154	100	68	10	—	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999	102	111	150	149	121	96	16	—	21
\$10,000 to \$14,999	144	106	163	140	49	97	—	—	24
\$15,000 to \$24,999	329	271	180	200	118	217	—	5	43
\$25,000 to \$34,999	297	276	73	146	56	134	36	—	67
\$35,000 to \$49,999	422	241	90	133	83	143	53	—	131
\$50,000 to \$74,999	236	88	37	116	14	98	7	4	112
\$75,000 to \$99,999	38	17	19	26	15	24	—	—	16
\$100,000 or more	26	—	6	11	—	—	—	4	15
Median (dollars)	32 110	25 653	14 275	18 401	17 551	22 703	34 688	64 148	41 196
Mean (dollars)	36 311	27 537	20 176	25 224	20 520	27 418	30 329	190 600	43 233
Families	1 267	862	600	800	394	649	63	13	386
Median income (dollars)	35 959	28 398	17 843	24 028	20 236	24 609	35 893	64 148	44 125
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 595	1 037	587	807	434	765	114	17	494
Median income (dollars)	25 035	17 455	12 483	17 219	10 400	16 115	30 417	9 750	22 083
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.6	46.0	33.4	49.2	28.6	42.7	47.4	47.1	57.7
Median income (dollars)	32 021	27 792	26 000	27 375	20 167	24 327	38 571	87 500	29 750
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 523	1 074	760	1 051	513	829	30	13	500
Median income (dollars)	8 546	9 017	7 222	7 289	7 762	8 092	8 077	5 938	9 271
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.9	31.7	21.3	26.7	30.8	27.5	—	30.8	44.4
Median income (dollars)	16 857	18 013	15 909	14 494	16 810	17 500	—	31 250	16 848
Per capita income (dollars)	13 969	11 072	7 609	9 462	8 123	10 557	15 071	52 593	13 652
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 628	1 197	857	1 075	556	877	122	13	442
With earnings	1 324	902	541	691	360	681	82	8	391
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 107	28 017	22 938	29 800	22 611	26 427	27 351	290 500	42 088
With Social Security income	490	396	289	313	222	298	28	5	92
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 157	8 874	7 055	7 904	6 709	8 363	10 720	7 000	10 071
With public assistance income	115	153	162	229	174	162	9	—	27
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 187	3 514	4 200	4 573	3 589	4 069	5 712	—	2 999
With retirement income	330	267	227	199	149	204	35	—	109
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 714	5 683	7 243	5 764	5 835	8 078	14 922	—	8 449
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	39 730	30 863	23 638	29 440	24 468	29 461	33 345	190 600	47 691
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 548	32 044	20 169	29 056	18 020	26 286	26 736	67 700	51 829
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 158	29 950	26 883	29 939	28 970	32 766	38 632	245 223	43 465
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 258	34 743	32 168	37 388	34 436	35 096	33 345	190 600	49 686
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 143	39 969	35 079	43 730	39 106	34 541	26 736	67 700	55 556
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 001	30 989	30 542	31 094	33 006	35 556	38 632	245 223	44 131
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 831	15 241	8 136	12 365	14 797	14 241	—	—	14 712
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 163	9 836	6 620	7 002	9 378	11 428	—	—	13 178
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 673	21 872	12 650	26 044	23 437	20 180	—	—	18 700
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 267	862	600	800	394	649	63	13	386
Householder worked in 1989	954	607	369	558	223	475	26	8	349
With related children under 18 years	534	414	331	484	220	351	28	4	197
With related children under 5 years	169	210	118	179	80	142	16	—	48
Married-couple families	1 147	653	374	536	192	455	63	13	362
Householder worked in 1989	875	476	234	420	108	348	26	8	337
With related children under 18 years	465	281	153	274	68	206	28	4	178
With related children under 5 years	169	122	47	73	7	76	16	—	35
Female householder, no husband present	95	167	183	245	179	168	—	—	18
Householder worked in 1989	54	112	97	119	101	112	—	—	12
With related children under 18 years	56	115	159	201	138	129	—	—	13
With related children under 5 years	—	75	71	106	73	66	—	—	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	445	427	329	349	216	285	68	—	66
Nonfamily householder	361	335	257	275	162	228	59	—	56
65 years and over	99	123	133	111	84	93	7	—	23
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 255	2 986	2 232	2 827	1 433	2 273	242	47	1 427
Persons under 18 years	1 026	790	704	900	426	616	52	21	420
Related children under 18 years	1 026	780	704	900	417	612	52	21	420
Related children 5 to 17 years	775	540	552	692	302	397	27	21	343
Persons 65 years and over	550	431	307	352	226	310	44	9	67
Persons 75 years and over	179	85	138	133	78	88	7	—	26
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	44	81	185	169	104	106	9	—	6
Percent below poverty level	3.5	9.1	30.8	21.1	26.4	16.3	14.3	—	1.6
Householder worked in 1989	26	56	58	76	43	54	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	38	67	145	163	88	86	9	—	6
With related children under 5 years	11	54	72	106	37	41	9	—	—
Married-couple families	24	47	13	13	23	28	9	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	—	5	13	8	4	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	18	—	12	13	7	8	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	11	—	7	—	—	—	9	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	20	81	125	156	81	78	—	—	6
Householder worked in 1989	13	56	45	63	35	50	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	20	67	125	150	81	78	—	—	6
With related children under 5 years	—	54	65	99	37	41	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	46	126	111	113	111	53	10	—	23
Nonfamily householder	31	83	63	98	65	25	10	—	23
65 years and over	7	18	25	16	41	8	—	—	16
Persons	230	400	756	659	403	350	45	—	51
Percent below poverty level	5.4	13.4	33.9	23.3	28.1	15.4	18.6	—	3.6
Persons under 18 years	112	170	341	341	178	155	17	—	22
Related children under 18 years	112	160	341	341	169	151	17	—	22
Related children 5 to 17 years	76	87	251	216	119	86	—	—	22
Persons 65 years and over	7	18	68	16	65	36	—	—	16
Persons 75 years and over	—	11	36	6	26	13	—	—	16
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	77	220	457	371	265	154	45	—	28
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	363	516	939	1 008	492	470	45	—	67
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	895	881	1 370	1 369	645	1 083	52	—	161

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.		Remainder of Black Hawk County					
	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract B (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	794	33	22	28	5	—	1 970	—
Less than \$5,000	23	—	—	—	5	—	139	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20	—	—	—	—	—	241	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	31	—	4	7	—	—	234	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	101	2	6	—	—	—	439	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	104	8	—	6	—	—	357	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	247	2	—	9	—	—	344	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	196	16	12	—	—	—	200	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	57	5	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$100,000 or more	15	—	—	6	—	—	9	—
Median (dollars)	42 348	56 578	60 185	42 778	5 000—	—	23 836	—
Mean (dollars)	44 665	52 968	44 112	46 197	2 400	—	26 644	—
Families	676	31	22	22	5	—	1 543	—
Median income (dollars)	44 050	56 138	60 185	43 611	5 000—	—	26 372	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	847	48	29	36	5	—	1 821	—
Median income (dollars)	27 563	26 563	13 438	26 250	2 500—	—	18 256	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	61.6	66.7	31.0	33.3	—	—	51.7	—
Median income (dollars)	35 577	28 750	61 359	43 750	—	—	26 169	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	771	41	13	15	4	—	1 816	—
Median income (dollars)	10 362	4 187	4 125	4 583	2 500—	—	7 023	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.8	22.0	23.1	40.0	—	—	27.9	—
Median income (dollars)	19 429	16 875	3 750	45 478	—	—	14 192	—
Per capita income (dollars)	14 817	14 121	15 862	20 180	694	—	9 900	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	794	33	22	28	5	—	1 970	—
With earnings	699	32	18	21	5	—	1 465	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	43 794	51 850	45 991	52 386	2 400	—	29 038	—
With Social Security income	173	3	4	13	—	—	541	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 081	10 200	6 446	2 340	—	—	8 034	—
With public assistance income	34	—	6	—	—	—	221	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 361	—	5 977	—	—	—	3 408	—
With retirement income	144	2	4	7	—	—	393	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 730	4 400	4 493	9 600	—	—	6 141	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	46 124	49 963	44 112	51 433	2 400	—	29 108	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 963	43 670	60 038	44 100	2 400	—	28 012	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 795	55 146	16 242	56 509	—	—	30 496	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 047	49 963	44 112	51 433	2 400	—	32 324	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 645	43 670	60 038	44 100	2 400	—	32 692	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 957	55 146	16 242	56 509	—	—	31 909	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 393	—	—	—	—	—	10 798	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 233	—	—	—	—	—	8 003	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 824	—	—	—	—	—	18 103	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	676	31	22	22	5	—	1 543	—
Householder worked in 1989	568	26	14	15	5	—	1 116	—
With related children under 18 years	340	14	14	9	5	—	904	—
With related children under 5 years	135	7	2	—	5	—	343	—
Married-couple families	616	31	22	22	5	—	1 265	—
Householder worked in 1989	519	26	14	15	5	—	968	—
With related children under 18 years	305	14	14	9	5	—	695	—
With related children under 5 years	112	7	2	—	5	—	242	—
Female householder, no husband present	47	—	—	—	—	—	224	—
Householder worked in 1989	36	—	—	—	—	—	108	—
With related children under 18 years	25	—	—	—	—	—	178	—
With related children under 5 years	18	—	—	—	—	—	99	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	168	5	—	6	—	—	555	—
Nonfamily householder	118	2	—	6	—	—	427	—
65 years and over	39	—	—	—	—	—	186	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 284	122	61	64	16	—	5 317	—
Persons under 18 years	660	42	17	16	7	—	1 555	—
Related children under 18 years	660	42	17	16	7	—	1 555	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	476	35	13	16	—	—	1 114	—
Persons 65 years and over	219	3	7	—	—	—	588	—
Persons 75 years and over	61	1	—	—	—	—	186	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	23	—	—	—	5	—	228	—
Percent below poverty level	3.4	—	—	—	100.0	—	14.8	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	—	—	—	5	—	95	—
With related children under 18 years	13	—	—	—	5	—	170	—
With related children under 5 years	6	—	—	—	5	—	112	—
Married-couple families	11	—	—	—	5	—	104	—
Householder worked in 1989	6	—	—	—	5	—	64	—
With related children under 18 years	6	—	—	—	5	—	57	—
With related children under 5 years	6	—	—	—	5	—	29	—
Female householder, no husband present	12	—	—	—	—	—	124	—
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	—	—	—	—	31	—
With related children under 18 years	7	—	—	—	—	—	113	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	—
Unrelated individuals	14	—	—	—	—	—	149	—
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—
Persons	80	—	—	—	16	—	766	—
Percent below poverty level	3.5	—	—	—	100.0	—	14.4	—
Persons under 18 years	26	—	—	—	7	—	262	—
Related children under 18 years	26	—	—	—	7	—	262	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	20	—	—	—	—	—	129	—
Persons 65 years and over	14	—	—	—	—	—	72	—
Persons 75 years and over	10	—	—	—	—	—	36	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	58	—	—	—	16	—	236	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	109	—	—	—	16	—	978	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	266	—	19	12	16	—	1 802	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Black Hawk County—Con.							
	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	335	657	1 322	979	57	1 567	63	1 282
Less than \$5,000	10	22	56	30	—	75	—	46
\$5,000 to \$9,999	17	24	84	92	—	145	—	42
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5	38	87	65	16	177	16	84
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34	141	295	197	20	251	7	231
\$25,000 to \$34,999	52	95	255	180	11	306	—	209
\$35,000 to \$49,999	75	151	269	195	4	295	8	299
\$50,000 to \$74,999	98	143	229	206	6	267	32	259
\$75,000 to \$99,999	22	28	35	12	—	49	—	74
\$100,000 or more	22	15	12	2	—	2	—	38
Median (dollars)	44 464	35 817	30 556	31 392	16 563	28 460	50 305	36 318
Mean (dollars)	54 471	37 776	33 839	33 417	24 706	32 070	42 162	39 547
Families	298	546	1 087	765	41	1 186	58	1 076
Median income (dollars)	45 962	40 515	33 064	33 969	30 208	33 446	51 937	42 008
Males 15 years and over, with income	335	785	1 347	993	43	1 448	70	1 298
Median income (dollars)	34 625	17 485	20 509	21 345	16 146	20 814	15 000	24 038
Percent year-round full-time workers	74.3	48.9	58.5	57.5	48.8	58.8	32.9	58.6
Median income (dollars)	40 444	33 375	28 581	28 109	22 250	28 900	24 886	31 628
Females 15 years and over, with income	283	713	1 186	861	47	1 371	44	1 172
Median income (dollars)	10 625	6 813	8 659	7 171	15 489	10 276	23 000	10 345
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.1	29.3	33.4	25.4	87.2	30.8	20.5	35.2
Median income (dollars)	17 022	18 299	15 893	14 647	15 815	16 522	16 458	15 926
Per capita income (dollars)	18 383	13 174	11 559	11 465	11 065	12 633	17 170	13 789
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	335	657	1 322	979	57	1 567	63	1 282
With earnings	315	562	1 135	798	42	1 223	63	1 091
Mean earnings (dollars)	53 128	37 782	32 343	32 856	26 639	33 060	27 404	37 997
With Social Security income	67	131	320	288	6	504	22	311
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 974	8 883	8 402	7 953	10 380	8 000	13 214	8 505
With public assistance income	3	11	90	35	—	89	—	46
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	328	291	5 451	5 103	494	3 323	—	4 303
With retirement income	60	101	204	153	15	243	18	178
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 871	9 185	7 571	4 134	10 248	7 063	6 222	9 701
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	57 872	41 560	36 025	36 766	29 401	36 929	44 934	43 529
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 453	43 787	37 199	38 366	24 410	35 413	53 646	45 048
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 291	40 190	34 755	35 170	35 779	38 218	40 349	42 039
Married-couple families (dollars)	59 545	42 238	38 290	37 440	36 669	39 600	44 934	44 695
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 701	45 417	40 663	39 516	38 451	39 873	53 646	47 103
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 168	40 354	35 818	35 318	35 779	39 401	40 349	42 410
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 092	16 000	20 082	29 675	15 384	15 353	—	25 340
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	16 000	16 578	14 170	15 384	13 764	—	18 802
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 092	—	25 631	40 283	—	19 804	—	35 303
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	298	546	1 087	765	41	1 186	58	1 076
Householder worked in 1989	250	471	893	668	35	976	36	911
With related children under 18 years	149	212	574	392	23	549	20	535
With related children under 5 years	53	75	229	163	9	224	—	203
Married-couple families	285	524	931	714	27	1 049	58	994
Householder worked in 1989	246	449	783	634	21	870	36	835
With related children under 18 years	145	199	479	371	9	445	20	484
With related children under 5 years	49	75	185	153	9	182	—	191
Female householder, no husband present	9	10	124	32	14	114	—	53
Householder worked in 1989	—	10	79	21	14	88	—	51
With related children under 18 years	—	10	81	13	14	86	—	32
With related children under 5 years	—	—	35	6	—	34	—	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	41	145	291	237	16	452	5	241
Nonfamily householder	37	111	235	214	16	381	5	206
65 years and over	13	23	105	89	9	215	—	110
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	969	1 718	3 811	2 840	134	3 941	135	3 650
Persons under 18 years	295	371	1 203	894	45	1 001	28	1 089
Related children under 18 years	295	368	1 201	894	45	999	28	1 087
Related children 5 to 17 years	241	277	889	688	37	735	28	826
Persons 65 years and over	67	174	334	359	9	572	34	390
Persons 75 years and over	13	37	120	140	9	258	34	138
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	7	10	88	51	—	67	—	41
Percent below poverty level	2.3	1.8	8.1	6.7	—	5.6	—	3.8
Householder worked in 1989	7	8	54	27	—	39	—	31
With related children under 18 years	7	8	65	29	—	44	—	28
With related children under 5 years	3	6	42	6	—	27	—	19
Married-couple families	7	10	53	41	—	36	—	28
Householder worked in 1989	7	8	41	23	—	17	—	20
With related children under 18 years	7	8	31	19	—	15	—	17
With related children under 5 years	3	6	19	—	—	6	—	14
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	34	8	—	29	—	9
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	13	2	—	22	—	7
With related children under 18 years	—	—	34	8	—	29	—	7
With related children under 5 years	—	—	23	6	—	21	—	3
Unrelated individuals	7	53	51	48	—	99	—	45
Nonfamily householder	7	32	32	44	—	69	—	29
65 years and over	—	3	15	25	—	56	—	19
Persons	45	98	361	209	—	302	—	185
Percent below poverty level	4.6	5.7	9.5	7.4	—	7.7	—	5.1
Persons under 18 years	21	30	153	63	—	86	—	69
Related children under 18 years	21	27	151	63	—	84	—	67
Related children 5 to 17 years	17	16	90	57	—	56	—	43
Persons 65 years and over	—	6	18	65	—	88	—	28
Persons 75 years and over	—	2	15	29	—	34	—	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	19	31	161	40	—	103	—	91
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	59	170	421	307	—	551	—	268
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	125	343	859	701	59	1 119	22	699

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremer County							
	Tract 40	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 43	Tract 44	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	687	1 169	1 295	725	1 078	1 044	1 538	877
Less than \$5,000	73	19	33	30	43	87	49	55
\$5,000 to \$9,999	111	110	167	64	141	81	132	90
\$10,000 to \$14,999	54	84	158	61	127	151	156	139
\$15,000 to \$24,999	141	163	232	132	218	217	275	218
\$25,000 to \$34,999	96	298	271	148	199	205	274	155
\$35,000 to \$49,999	114	223	269	166	228	182	309	124
\$50,000 to \$74,999	86	164	131	95	93	96	263	78
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	62	21	23	19	20	49	12
\$100,000 or more	—	46	13	6	10	5	31	6
Median (dollars)	22 250	32 136	26 917	30 477	25 568	24 286	30 338	21 108
Mean (dollars)	25 719	38 640	29 427	32 814	28 614	27 501	34 487	25 993
Families	378	925	862	594	820	858	1 170	635
Median income (dollars)	36 172	35 256	33 500	33 810	31 324	27 500	36 755	26 224
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 015	1 077	1 070	714	1 045	1 108	1 493	759
Median income (dollars)	6 776	23 472	21 086	21 141	18 840	15 262	22 516	16 441
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.5	60.5	57.0	60.4	54.5	61.9	59.1	43.2
Median income (dollars)	25 500	26 966	27 828	26 719	25 203	22 813	30 934	24 048
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 262	1 010	1 191	652	933	837	1 389	808
Median income (dollars)	4 454	10 026	9 156	7 313	7 296	8 142	8 088	7 733
Percent year-round full-time workers	14.4	32.3	24.7	24.7	25.3	28.3	28.8	20.3
Median income (dollars)	13 403	14 931	17 143	14 107	16 047	13 750	16 842	14 375
Per capita income (dollars)	8 115	14 901	12 096	11 623	11 017	10 087	12 979	11 012
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	687	1 169	1 295	725	1 078	1 044	1 538	877
With earnings	425	950	1 015	567	836	825	1 265	583
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 120	37 322	28 702	32 491	28 781	27 019	35 085	27 648
With Social Security income	339	305	383	229	375	339	429	378
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 649	8 420	8 157	8 310	7 575	7 569	8 104	7 547
With public assistance income	43	23	103	33	54	48	64	59
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 354	1 168	5 208	5 275	3 352	2 169	3 223	3 645
With retirement income	144	196	184	99	133	119	228	86
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 492	6 841	9 271	5 890	5 008	4 956	7 790	7 670
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	36 736	43 267	34 791	36 801	32 807	31 098	39 543	29 794
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 785	49 067	37 083	38 239	32 627	30 168	39 440	30 893
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 528	37 701	32 643	35 493	32 951	31 998	39 645	28 933
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 382	45 627	37 364	37 661	34 317	31 474	41 015	31 459
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 483	53 074	41 383	39 501	34 850	30 841	41 687	34 422
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 846	38 818	33 738	35 988	33 892	32 110	40 392	29 410
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	37 929	16 294	13 516	15 443	16 372	16 125	16 061	14 448
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 220	15 648	8 213	7 031	8 808	8 210	13 819	12 998
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 638	17 424	22 708	23 154	23 937	36 873	20 544	17 830
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	378	925	862	594	820	858	1 170	635
Householder worked in 1989	300	795	677	499	689	714	972	458
With related children under 18 years	140	467	417	283	381	428	591	286
With related children under 5 years	66	156	151	100	128	154	179	123
Married-couple families	349	848	757	571	735	779	1 087	543
Householder worked in 1989	271	729	597	483	631	644	909	394
With related children under 18 years	116	412	359	272	337	390	532	227
With related children under 5 years	63	137	133	91	120	147	170	104
Female householder, no husband present	16	55	82	23	64	16	60	70
Householder worked in 1989	16	51	64	16	46	14	43	44
With related children under 18 years	11	42	52	11	38	11	42	51
With related children under 5 years	3	6	18	9	8	5	7	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	350	302	525	149	288	198	409	267
Nonfamily householder	309	244	433	131	258	186	368	242
65 years and over	208	82	155	104	161	121	153	158
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 464	3 026	3 047	2 035	2 760	2 908	4 057	2 058
Persons under 18 years	305	863	767	585	712	828	1 140	514
Related children under 18 years	305	855	753	585	712	828	1 140	511
Related children 5 to 17 years	224	664	563	436	542	616	894	377
Persons 65 years and over	377	368	552	324	467	440	499	472
Persons 75 years and over	240	180	255	146	166	156	190	234
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	11	28	73	34	86	77	52	61
Percent below poverty level	2.9	3.0	8.5	5.7	10.5	9.0	4.4	9.6
Householder worked in 1989	4	13	42	10	62	49	41	33
With related children under 18 years	4	14	61	25	60	42	44	45
With related children under 5 years	4	11	36	11	20	20	7	26
Married-couple families	11	14	30	25	58	51	35	26
Householder worked in 1989	4	6	18	8	40	32	29	14
With related children under 18 years	4	—	25	16	36	27	27	14
With related children under 5 years	4	—	18	2	16	18	5	10
Female householder, no husband present	—	7	36	9	28	6	17	34
Householder worked in 1989	—	7	24	2	22	4	12	18
With related children under 18 years	—	7	36	9	24	6	17	30
With related children under 5 years	—	4	18	9	4	—	2	15
Unrelated individuals	144	94	118	45	61	80	76	37
Nonfamily householder	124	51	65	32	46	72	55	36
65 years and over	82	6	17	32	34	22	24	32
Persons	185	153	391	160	315	298	245	215
Percent below poverty level	12.6	5.1	12.8	7.9	11.4	10.2	6.0	10.4
Persons under 18 years	18	26	168	60	106	85	78	85
Related children under 18 years	18	18	154	60	106	85	78	85
Related children 5 to 17 years	8	4	94	47	76	51	68	59
Persons 65 years and over	89	20	30	43	59	46	34	50
Persons 75 years and over	76	20	30	26	34	28	16	31
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	37	52	185	40	77	167	68	70
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	208	196	570	230	488	476	412	309
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	439	577	922	621	921	1 148	939	705

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Block Hawk County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Block Hawk County	
	Waterloo—Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Total	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city	Tract 17.02	Tract 19
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	136 333	113 711	33 166	57 695	1 656	1 558
Native	135 258	112 808	32 767	57 291	1 632	1 558
Foreign born	1 075	903	399	404	24	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	189	143	72	58	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	127 867	106 616	31 461	53 970	1 593	1 410
Speak a language other than English	3 382	2 624	833	1 365	93	4
Do not speak English "very well"	870	673	244	333	36	4
In linguistically isolated households	242	183	96	68	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	40 086	33 766	14 357	13 346	424	361
Preprimary school	3 045	2 525	635	1 351	9	44
Public school	1 935	1 531	359	822	5	24
Elementary or high school	22 234	18 260	4 623	9 044	288	264
Public school	19 369	15 616	4 312	7 434	236	244
College	14 807	12 981	9 099	2 951	127	53
Public college	12 923	12 253	8 880	2 578	78	41
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	84 902	70 577	17 377	38 636	1 132	1 032
Less than 9th grade	6 947	5 072	715	2 977	79	86
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 267	8 066	1 275	4 925	228	166
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34 246	28 325	5 342	16 029	528	511
Some college, no degree	13 290	11 236	3 227	6 034	163	119
Associate degree	6 428	5 327	1 426	2 930	54	50
Bachelor's degree	10 065	8 525	3 438	4 021	45	52
Graduate or professional degree	4 659	4 026	1 954	1 720	35	48
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.9	81.4	88.5	79.5	72.9	75.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.3	17.8	31.0	14.9	7.1	9.7
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 195	1 178	808	1 334	1 441	1 729
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	127 867	106 616	31 461	53 970	1 593	1 410
Same house	73 276	59 760	14 056	31 213	1 041	866
Different house in United States	54 197	46 549	17 187	22 682	552	544
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	23 286	22 682	6 263	14 225	373	347
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 334	5 699	678	2 160	31	139
Different MSA/PMSA	9 483	8 129	4 189	3 228	45	35
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12 094	10 039	6 057	3 069	103	23
Abroad	394	307	218	75	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	63 182	52 521	16 359	25 400	684	692
Car, truck, or van	55 337	46 712	13 612	23 501	586	637
Drove alone	50 360	42 797	12 576	21 500	523	577
Carpooled	4 977	3 915	1 036	2 001	63	60
Public transportation	414	401	42	334	41	7
Other means	4 631	3 460	2 256	855	47	30
Worked at home	2 800	1 948	449	710	10	18
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	14.8	13.5	14.2	15.5	17.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	60 514	50 643	15 656	24 703	672	681
Central city	48 558	46 445	15 052	23 853	652	635
Outside central city	11 956	4 198	604	850	20	46
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 668	1 878	703	697	12	11
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	106 815	89 193	27 103	45 154	1 353	1 138
In labor force	67 805	56 617	17 574	27 588	755	728
Employed	64 218	53 437	16 668	25 828	699	680
Unemployed	3 483	3 084	882	1 704	56	36
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	5.5	5.0	6.2	7.4	5.0
Females 16 years and over	56 741	47 555	14 636	24 294	744	638
Employed	30 043	25 256	8 303	11 999	333	379
Unemployed	1 560	1 376	412	724	12	4
With own children under 6 years	7 289	6 101	1 499	3 226	70	124
In labor force	4 944	4 087	918	2 152	14	92
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 321	7 701	2 002	3 842	102	126
In labor force	7 171	5 913	1 540	2 890	69	104
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 029	7 452	3 453	2 700	121	46
Not enrolled in school	1 445	1 269	203	769	9	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	520	464	87	288	—	3
Not high school graduate	549	499	62	339	5	3
Employed	223	200	5	150	5	—
Unemployed	129	115	34	70	—	—
Not in labor force	197	184	23	119	—	3
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	75 854	63 250	21 332	29 583	840	776
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53 007	43 954	12 857	21 815	571	533
50 to 52 weeks	37 259	30 779	7 710	16 097	401	397
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	86 342	72 586	23 293	35 142	1 030	897
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 463	2 111	304	1 328	22	70
With a mobility limitation	1 251	1 114	200	695	6	42
In labor force	264	241	64	136	—	—
With a self-care limitation	1 709	1 426	159	919	22	64
With a work disability	6 633	5 849	1 258	3 431	92	114
In labor force	2 902	2 491	632	1 335	58	18
Prevented from working	3 006	2 730	471	1 705	34	85
No work disability	79 709	66 737	22 035	31 711	938	783
In labor force	63 025	52 675	16 579	25 438	687	659
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18 523	15 024	3 193	9 302	323	229
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 151	2 558	499	1 716	40	39
With a mobility limitation	2 247	1 832	377	1 187	40	17
With a self-care limitation	1 897	1 554	257	1 083	27	28

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County				
	Tract 23	Tract 1	Tract 7	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	10 162	1 034	841	1 047	1 640	1 558
Native	9 983	1 013	841	1 040	1 616	1 558
Foreign born	179	21	—	7	24	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	19	13	—	19	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	9 907	958	816	991	1 584	1 410
Speak a language other than English	350	46	12	49	93	4
Do not speak English "very well"	111	35	12	36	36	4
In linguistically isolated households	29	19	—	19	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	7 036	98	283	204	424	361
Preprimary school	87	12	36	24	9	44
Public school	47	12	27	19	5	24
Elementary or high school	786	64	223	158	288	264
Public school	779	64	217	138	236	244
College	6 163	22	24	22	127	53
Public college	6 081	22	24	9	78	41
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	3 101	741	511	732	1 132	1 032
Less than 9th grade	61	86	118	113	79	86
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	145	166	172	174	228	166
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	710	371	147	255	528	511
Same college, no degree	634	53	31	146	163	119
Associate degree	232	53	26	11	54	50
Bachelor's degree	689	6	17	33	45	52
Graduate or professional degree	630	6	—	—	35	48
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.4	66.0	43.2	60.8	72.9	75.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	42.5	1.6	3.3	4.5	7.1	9.7
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	292	1 247	1 648	1 702	1 445	1 729
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	9 907	958	816	991	1 584	1 410
Same house	2 726	409	469	702	1 041	866
Different house in United States	7 088	549	347	289	543	544
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 083	375	222	226	364	347
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	279	29	75	21	31	139
Different MSA/PMSA	2 140	79	43	36	45	35
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 586	66	7	6	103	23
Abroad	93	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	5 343	306	212	350	679	692
Car, truck, or van	3 259	255	160	295	581	637
Drove alone	2 952	185	122	255	518	577
Carpooled	307	70	38	40	63	60
Public transportation	7	11	8	9	7	7
Other means	1 905	25	44	38	47	30
Worked at home	172	15	—	8	10	18
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	10.9	20.5	18.0	16.0	15.5	17.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	5 004	281	207	345	667	681
Central city	4 954	276	207	337	647	635
Outside central city	50	5	—	8	20	46
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	339	25	5	5	12	11
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	9 221	872	621	834	1 344	1 138
In labor force	5 845	368	249	404	750	728
Employed	5 445	313	218	360	684	680
Unemployed	394	55	31	44	56	36
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	14.9	12.4	10.9	7.5	5.0
Females 16 years and over	5 152	479	343	451	740	638
Employed	3 125	159	112	176	333	379
Unemployed	191	27	11	16	12	4
With own children under 6 years	211	81	42	36	66	124
In labor force	148	53	26	15	14	92
With own children 6 to 17 years only	357	20	95	75	102	126
In labor force	279	20	57	49	69	104
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 298	34	65	42	121	46
Not enrolled in school	44	34	16	12	9	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	14	27	—	5	—	3
Not high school graduate	14	6	—	12	5	3
Employed	—	—	—	7	5	—
Unemployed	14	6	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	5	—	3
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	8 045	438	290	458	831	776
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 686	329	207	338	562	533
50 to 52 weeks	1 284	183	122	185	401	397
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	8 553	546	485	615	1 021	897
With a mobility or self-care limitation	67	27	45	19	22	70
With a mobility limitation	49	21	31	12	6	42
In labor force	17	—	8	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	30	27	31	12	22	64
With a work disability	253	153	89	76	92	114
In labor force	123	31	15	27	58	18
Prevented from working	72	105	74	36	34	85
No work disability	8 300	393	396	539	929	783
In labor force	5 646	309	228	377	682	659
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	662	268	120	219	323	229
With a mobility or self-care limitation	86	95	47	51	40	39
With a mobility limitation	62	78	47	39	40	17
With a self-care limitation	63	38	37	43	27	28

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Black Hawk County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Black Hawk County	
		Total	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city	Tract 17.02	Tract 19
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	64 218	53 437	16 668	25 828	699	680
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	5 888	4 812	1 640	2 460	18	64
Professional specialty occupations -----	9 066	7 784	3 101	3 588	96	79
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 839	1 596	512	792	9	-
Sales occupations -----	7 772	6 762	2 345	3 304	61	85
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	9 864	8 411	2 894	3 963	161	132
Private household occupations -----	302	246	75	120	4	8
Protective service occupations -----	771	688	199	378	6	6
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	9 491	7 995	2 726	3 851	119	99
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	2 208	1 256	179	281	-	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	7 235	5 932	1 312	3 050	50	87
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	5 100	4 234	879	2 090	89	60
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	2 357	1 906	422	944	38	25
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	2 325	1 815	384	1 007	48	23
INCOME IN 1989						
Households -----	52 160	43 768	11 389	24 117	644	604
Less than \$5,000 -----	2 805	2 428	618	1 427	50	39
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	5 922	5 026	1 362	3 019	39	76
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	5 563	4 633	1 172	2 728	103	78
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	10 121	8 527	2 007	4 906	157	138
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	8 775	7 129	1 651	4 011	128	91
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	9 449	7 841	1 959	4 236	98	99
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	7 083	6 077	1 870	2 764	59	63
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 447	1 229	464	540	10	20
\$100,000 or more -----	995	878	286	486	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	26 726	26 594	28 290	24 954	22 672	22 583
Mean (dollars) -----	32 353	32 620	34 258	31 441	26 444	27 362
Families -----	36 332	30 104	7 487	15 990	488	453
Median income (dollars) -----	33 311	33 489	38 122	31 255	26 337	24 750
Per capita income (dollars) -----	12 560	12 731	12 249	13 206	10 501	10 897
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households -----	52 160	43 768	11 389	24 117	644	604
With earnings -----	39 874	33 417	9 364	17 333	445	445
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	32 885	33 195	33 288	32 786	27 771	26 646
With Social Security income -----	15 929	13 154	2 824	8 130	231	236
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	8 367	8 492	8 758	8 486	8 758	8 376
With public assistance income -----	3 470	3 043	478	2 050	77	94
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	4 003	4 071	4 340	4 074	5 531	4 196
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars) -----	38 267	38 734	42 355	37 600	29 785	29 743
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	38 331	38 477	41 981	37 172	29 094	27 163
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	41 395	42 260	45 531	41 827	32 139	33 715
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	43 685	44 507	48 192	44 317	33 427	33 159
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	16 346	16 320	17 871	15 723	14 542	15 285
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	12 576	12 594	15 186	11 448	5 682	13 713
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families -----	36 332	30 104	7 487	15 990	488	453
Householder worked in 1989 -----	28 153	23 056	6 093	11 589	339	340
With related children under 18 years -----	17 373	14 387	3 584	7 421	197	240
With related children under 5 years -----	6 519	5 462	1 302	2 854	59	102
Married-couple families -----	31 145	25 483	6 394	13 213	411	345
Householder worked in 1989 -----	24 630	19 979	5 273	9 846	295	267
With related children under 18 years -----	13 948	11 310	2 806	5 633	149	166
With related children under 5 years -----	5 368	4 403	1 111	2 199	43	76
Female householder, no husband present -----	4 124	3 738	849	2 309	58	98
Householder worked in 1989 -----	2 647	2 353	598	1 384	25	63
With related children under 18 years -----	2 854	2 596	653	1 529	39	74
With related children under 5 years -----	975	901	152	570	16	26
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	20 641	18 165	6 101	10 092	230	203
Nonfamily householder -----	15 828	13 664	3 902	8 127	156	151
65 years and over -----	6 388	5 246	1 051	3 448	82	75
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	128 711	107 491	28 182	56 786	1 609	1 538
Persons under 18 years -----	32 332	26 678	6 607	13 597	343	416
Related children under 18 years -----	32 248	26 619	6 597	13 557	343	412
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	23 878	19 615	4 907	9 879	280	271
Persons 65 years and over -----	18 523	15 024	3 193	9 302	323	229
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families -----	3 272	2 857	664	1 696	31	67
Percent below poverty level -----	9.0	9.5	8.9	10.6	6.4	14.8
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 752	1 498	430	802	24	28
With related children under 18 years -----	2 334	2 039	489	1 194	31	47
With related children under 5 years -----	1 170	1 035	232	583	21	9
Married-couple families -----	1 495	1 245	291	670	11	28
Householder worked in 1989 -----	878	727	210	332	4	4
With related children under 18 years -----	793	644	137	348	11	8
With related children under 5 years -----	442	369	105	182	5	-
Female householder, no husband present -----	1 634	1 497	332	961	20	39
Householder worked in 1989 -----	789	700	187	438	13	24
With related children under 18 years -----	1 440	1 311	311	809	20	39
With related children under 5 years -----	677	625	106	383	16	9
Unrelated individuals -----	6 274	5 629	2 844	2 347	49	45
Nonfamily householder -----	3 602	3 128	1 257	1 571	34	17
65 years and over -----	1 068	819	122	544	16	-
Persons -----	16 060	14 133	4 703	7 464	128	232
Percent below poverty level -----	12.5	13.1	16.7	13.1	8.0	15.1
Persons under 18 years -----	4 634	4 019	897	2 433	37	92
Related children under 18 years -----	4 553	3 960	887	2 393	37	88
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	2 918	2 522	565	1 551	20	69
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 649	1 278	182	819	16	28
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	6 572	5 898	2 107	3 104	70	91
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	21 038	18 191	5 625	9 812	323	346

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Falls city, Block Hawk County	Waterloo city, Block Hawk County				
	Tract 23	Tract 1	Tract 7	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 445	313	218	360	694	680
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	420	11	19	19	18	64
Professional specialty occupations	983	34	—	26	96	79
Technicians and related support occupations	140	7	6	10	9	—
Sales occupations	571	49	32	42	61	85
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 100	28	19	62	156	132
Private household occupations	20	—	—	—	4	8
Protective service occupations	73	—	6	—	6	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 499	97	34	51	119	99
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	64	—	—	21	—	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	187	14	8	43	50	87
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	178	18	58	42	89	60
Transportation and material moving occupations	75	20	—	20	38	25
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	135	35	36	24	48	23
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	2 406	595	306	465	639	604
Less than \$5,000	168	122	58	58	45	39
\$5,000 to \$9,999	314	227	96	87	39	76
\$10,000 to \$14,999	294	101	37	103	103	78
\$15,000 to \$24,999	518	89	57	86	157	138
\$25,000 to \$34,999	292	41	36	31	128	91
\$35,000 to \$49,999	319	5	6	69	98	99
\$50,000 to \$74,999	360	10	16	23	59	63
\$75,000 to \$99,999	102	—	—	8	10	20
\$100,000 or more	39	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	21 991	8 175	9 908	14 308	22 888	22 583
Mean (dollars)	30 977	11 387	15 943	20 758	26 632	27 362
Families	1 346	182	204	310	483	453
Median income (dollars)	36 589	13 000	12 188	20 833	26 483	24 750
Per capita income (dollars)	8 454	7 162	6 184	8 818	10 597	10 897
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	2 406	595	306	465	639	604
With earnings	1 987	273	173	279	440	445
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 021	13 448	16 137	23 924	28 059	26 646
With Social Security income	625	272	115	191	231	236
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 318	5 787	7 519	6 935	8 758	8 376
With public assistance income	86	104	100	75	77	94
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 865	4 274	3 841	4 364	5 531	4 196
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	41 381	15 655	18 267	25 984	30 068	29 743
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 372	11 919	16 993	22 265	29 840	27 163
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 608	21 909	27 083	29 214	32 505	33 715
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 569	22 715	33 155	29 975	34 504	33 159
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 029	7 291	8 209	6 302	14 542	15 285
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 868	5 886	7 341	5 742	5 682	13 713
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families	1 346	182	204	310	483	453
Householder worked in 1989	1 014	132	105	206	334	340
With related children under 18 years	602	110	125	128	192	240
With related children under 5 years	209	73	25	29	54	102
Married-couple families	1 126	97	101	255	406	345
Householder worked in 1989	877	75	52	166	290	267
With related children under 18 years	453	38	43	91	144	166
With related children under 5 years	183	14	9	25	38	76
Female householder, no husband present	196	78	97	38	58	98
Householder worked in 1989	113	57	53	23	25	63
With related children under 18 years	137	72	82	32	39	74
With related children under 5 years	14	59	16	4	16	26
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 110	500	145	187	230	203
Nonfamily householder	1 060	413	102	155	156	151
65 years and over	234	217	56	117	82	75
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 909	969	781	1 043	1 538	1 538
Persons under 18 years	1 072	155	198	215	336	416
Related children under 18 years	1 072	155	198	215	336	412
Related children 5 to 17 years	817	79	173	163	280	271
Persons 65 years and over	662	268	120	219	323	229
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	132	57	88	62	26	67
Percent below poverty level	9.8	31.3	43.1	20.0	5.4	14.8
Householder worked in 1989	81	30	34	18	19	28
With related children under 18 years	88	57	78	34	26	47
With related children under 5 years	42	44	16	11	16	9
Married-couple families	58	6	15	40	6	28
Householder worked in 1989	42	—	—	5	6	4
With related children under 18 years	23	6	10	12	6	8
With related children under 5 years	23	6	—	7	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	62	51	73	22	20	39
Householder worked in 1989	27	30	34	13	13	24
With related children under 18 years	53	51	68	22	20	39
With related children under 5 years	7	38	16	4	16	9
Unrelated individuals	1 378	227	62	62	49	45
Nonfamily householder	484	185	62	40	34	17
65 years and over	16	65	22	25	16	—
Persons	1 805	390	309	263	112	232
Percent below poverty level	30.5	40.2	39.6	25.2	7.0	15.1
Persons under 18 years	227	94	100	83	30	92
Related children under 18 years	227	94	100	83	30	88
Related children 5 to 17 years	165	42	92	60	20	69
Persons 65 years and over	24	65	27	48	16	28
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	850	201	72	102	54	91
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 956	553	399	352	307	346

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Block Hawk County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Block Hawk County	
	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Total	Waterloo city	Tract 17.02	Tract 19
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	8 597	8 524	8 077	1 247	706
Native	8 559	8 498	8 070	1 247	706
Foreign born	38	26	7	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	36	36	36	16	—
Persons 5 years and over	7 661	7 588	7 176	1 082	632
Speak a language other than English	288	262	232	63	9
Do not speak English "very well"	106	93	79	22	—
In linguistically isolated households	67	67	67	22	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	3 190	3 117	2 822	492	205
Preprimary school	278	278	278	52	18
Public school	224	224	224	46	18
Elementary or high school	2 342	2 295	2 171	389	123
Public school	2 216	2 175	2 062	367	111
College	570	544	373	51	64
Public college	494	487	316	32	64
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	4 186	4 179	4 049	539	343
Less than 9th grade	578	578	566	42	32
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	973	973	963	80	67
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 449	1 449	1 426	265	131
Some college, no degree	665	658	647	92	77
Associate degree	229	229	215	10	19
Bachelor's degree	206	206	166	40	7
Graduate or professional degree	86	86	66	10	10
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.9	62.9	62.2	77.4	71.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.0	7.0	5.7	9.3	5.0
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 785	1 790	1 877	2 119	1 590
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	7 661	7 588	7 176	1 082	632
Same house	3 666	3 666	3 581	432	416
Different house in United States	3 933	3 886	3 566	650	216
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	2 918	2 908	2 741	539	168
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	113	113	106	25	—
Different MSA/PMSA	760	723	593	38	48
Not in on MSA/PMSA	142	142	126	48	—
Abroad	62	36	29	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	2 610	2 597	2 421	349	262
Car, truck, or van	2 269	2 256	2 154	323	239
Drove alone	1 954	1 948	1 846	279	225
Carpooled	315	308	308	44	14
Public transportation	53	53	48	—	4
Other means	203	203	134	8	19
Worked at home	85	85	85	18	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	16.0	16.4	16.7	14.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 460	2 447	2 271	320	262
Central city	2 426	2 419	2 243	320	262
Outside central city	34	28	28	—	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	150	150	150	29	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	5 525	5 493	5 181	708	529
In labor force	3 249	3 236	3 026	475	303
Employed	2 681	2 675	2 499	357	268
Unemployed	545	545	511	108	35
Percent of civilian labor force	16.9	16.9	17.0	23.2	11.6
Females 16 years and over	3 058	3 052	2 910	432	255
Employed	1 421	1 415	1 337	204	137
Unemployed	297	297	277	80	8
With own children under 6 years	628	628	620	100	40
In labor force	352	352	344	71	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	680	680	662	170	48
In labor force	528	528	510	152	35
Persons 16 to 19 years	699	693	613	110	95
Not enrolled in school	126	126	126	21	22
Unemployed or not in labor force	104	104	104	21	18
Not high school graduate	84	84	84	5	22
Employed	17	17	17	—	4
Unemployed	4	4	4	—	—
Not in labor force	63	63	63	5	18
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 460	3 447	3 180	450	374
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 313	2 306	2 170	346	246
50 to 52 weeks	1 500	1 493	1 410	277	153
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 879	4 854	4 564	669	458
With a mobility or self-care limitation	476	469	455	69	34
With a mobility limitation	188	181	176	13	17
In labor force	22	22	17	—	—
With a self-care limitation	403	396	382	62	27
With a work disability	683	683	656	89	51
In labor force	200	200	186	23	19
Prevented from working	465	465	465	66	32
No work disability	4 196	4 171	3 908	580	407
In labor force	2 987	2 981	2 785	442	284
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	563	563	563	29	71
With a mobility or self-care limitation	142	142	142	—	15
With a mobility limitation	118	118	118	—	15
With a self-care limitation	88	88	88	—	8

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County					
	Tract 1	Tract 7	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	738	746	1 184	1 247	1 300	706
Native	738	746	1 184	1 247	1 300	706
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	16	7	—
Persons 5 years and over	659	645	1 077	1 082	1 193	632
Speak a language other than English	—	21	37	63	64	9
Do not speak English "very well"	—	21	6	22	17	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	22	32	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	297	276	450	492	332	205
Preprimary school	64	15	23	52	—	18
Public school	49	15	23	46	—	18
Elementary or high school	198	246	353	389	306	123
Public school	198	246	315	367	281	111
College	35	15	74	51	26	64
Public college	21	15	69	32	20	64
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	393	333	609	539	837	343
Less than 9th grade	97	52	117	42	161	32
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	97	157	125	80	256	67
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	133	86	177	265	262	131
Some college, no degree	39	22	157	92	68	77
Associate degree	23	8	27	10	46	19
Bachelor's degree	4	8	—	40	31	7
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	6	10	13	10
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.6	37.2	60.3	77.4	50.2	71.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	1.0	2.4	1.0	9.3	5.3	5.0
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 489	1 863	2 367	2 119	1 586	1 590
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	659	645	1 077	1 082	1 193	632
Same house	293	293	649	432	863	416
Different house in United States	359	352	428	650	330	216
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	334	303	294	539	238	168
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	15	19	25	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	25	26	102	38	92	48
Not in on MSA/PMSA	—	8	13	48	—	—
Abroad	7	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	174	141	317	349	406	262
Car, truck, or van	108	131	311	323	376	239
Drove alone	96	61	274	279	308	225
Carpooled	12	70	37	44	68	14
Public transportation	8	10	6	—	6	4
Other means	51	—	—	8	13	19
Worked at home	7	—	—	18	11	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.8	16.9	17.5	16.7	17.3	14.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	174	128	298	320	371	262
Central city	167	128	298	320	371	262
Outside central city	7	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	—	13	19	29	35	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	502	442	740	708	955	529
In labor force	283	200	395	475	463	303
Employed	188	149	328	357	406	268
Unemployed	95	51	67	108	57	35
Percent of civilian labor force	33.6	25.5	17.0	23.2	12.3	11.6
Females 16 years and over	277	248	439	432	527	255
Employed	89	84	199	204	203	137
Unemployed	43	10	53	80	24	8
With own children under 6 years	51	55	104	100	83	40
In labor force	44	10	71	71	36	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	40	43	81	170	79	48
In labor force	29	10	60	152	63	35
Persons 16 to 19 years	66	49	87	110	86	95
Not enrolled in school	8	—	19	21	29	22
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	19	21	29	18
Not high school graduate	8	—	11	5	29	22
Employed	8	—	—	—	—	4
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	11	5	29	18
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	291	196	398	450	495	374
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	171	118	273	346	340	246
50 to 52 weeks	132	72	173	277	228	153
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	418	391	652	669	737	458
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18	53	42	69	126	34
With a mobility limitation	18	17	21	13	35	17
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	18	44	35	62	120	27
With a work disability	116	66	44	89	111	51
In labor force	67	—	4	23	8	19
Prevented from working	49	66	40	66	103	32
No work disability	302	325	608	580	626	407
In labor force	216	192	391	442	427	284
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	59	51	88	29	218	71
With a mobility or self-care limitation	14	16	18	—	56	15
With a mobility limitation	5	8	18	—	49	15
With a self-care limitation	9	16	13	—	25	8

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Black Hawk County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Black Hawk County	
	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Total	Waterloo city	Tract 17.02	Tract 19
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	2 681	2 675	2 499	357	268
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	162	162	150	16	13
Professional specialty occupations -----	248	248	193	12	24
Technicians and related support occupations -----	62	62	52	—	—
Sales occupations -----	170	170	153	21	41
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	488	488	445	103	19
Private household occupations -----	23	17	17	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	28	28	28	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	533	533	521	51	81
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	6	6	6	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	264	264	264	40	24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	344	344	333	74	39
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	127	127	120	15	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	226	226	217	25	13
INCOME IN 1989					
Households -----	3 029	3 019	2 886	436	254
Less than \$5,000 -----	623	620	595	109	29
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	690	690	672	110	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	358	358	341	37	19
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	521	521	503	43	79
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	231	231	211	18	38
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	326	319	297	35	44
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	191	191	178	57	35
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	72	72	72	16	—
\$100,000 or more -----	17	17	17	11	—
Median (dollars) -----	12 399	12 375	12 222	9 923	23 077
Mean (dollars) -----	20 009	19 995	19 892	23 161	27 417
Families -----	2 110	2 103	2 056	317	187
Median income (dollars) -----	14 885	14 805	14 656	15 461	23 365
Per capita income (dollars) -----	7 149	7 186	7 173	7 969	9 624
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households -----	3 029	3 019	2 886	436	254
With earnings -----	2 119	2 112	1 991	251	227
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	22 498	22 457	22 432	32 853	25 352
With Social Security income -----	745	745	745	82	52
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	6 684	6 684	6 684	5 497	8 647
With public assistance income -----	787	787	774	152	68
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	4 090	4 090	4 092	4 088	3 894
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) -----	22 594	22 552	22 524	28 483	27 655
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	20 598	20 523	20 435	28 542	23 973
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	37 986	38 009	38 071	52 639	37 682
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	42 192	42 297	42 301	54 531	40 275
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	10 507	10 507	10 472	11 690	12 780
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	7 670	7 670	7 541	7 231	7 202
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families -----	2 110	2 103	2 056	317	187
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 385	1 378	1 343	224	126
With related children under 18 years -----	1 525	1 518	1 480	292	106
With related children under 5 years -----	645	645	637	125	40
Married-couple families -----	897	890	874	130	106
Householder worked in 1989 -----	624	617	608	130	77
With related children under 18 years -----	534	527	518	130	40
With related children under 5 years -----	143	143	143	35	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	1 056	1 056	1 034	187	70
Householder worked in 1989 -----	656	656	637	94	49
With related children under 18 years -----	880	880	858	162	55
With related children under 5 years -----	455	455	447	90	40
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 211	1 205	1 085	119	67
Nonfamily householder -----	919	916	830	119	67
65 years and over -----	196	196	196	29	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	8 326	8 296	7 999	1 234	706
Persons under 18 years -----	3 293	3 276	3 170	564	200
Related children under 18 years -----	3 279	3 262	3 156	564	200
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	2 371	2 354	2 283	412	126
Persons 65 years and over -----	563	563	563	29	71
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families -----	870	870	857	143	39
Percent below poverty level -----	41.2	41.4	41.7	45.1	20.9
Householder worked in 1989 -----	483	483	473	57	26
With related children under 18 years -----	782	782	769	137	39
With related children under 5 years -----	425	425	417	90	32
Married-couple families -----	107	107	107	7	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	51	51	51	7	—
With related children under 18 years -----	63	63	63	7	—
With related children under 5 years -----	16	16	16	7	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	703	703	690	136	39
Householder worked in 1989 -----	377	377	367	50	26
With related children under 18 years -----	672	672	659	130	39
With related children under 5 years -----	380	380	372	83	32
Unrelated individuals -----	520	514	472	64	8
Nonfamily householder -----	367	364	330	64	8
65 years and over -----	81	81	81	—	8
Persons -----	3 536	3 530	3 424	547	118
Percent below poverty level -----	42.5	42.6	42.8	44.3	16.7
Persons under 18 years -----	1 881	1 881	1 836	311	63
Related children under 18 years -----	1 867	1 867	1 822	311	63
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	1 271	1 271	1 249	196	17
Persons 65 years and over -----	130	130	130	—	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	1 935	1 929	1 875	317	63
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	4 149	4 143	4 008	701	124
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS					

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County					
	Tract 1	Tract 7	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	188	149	328	357	406	268
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	14	—	6	16	28	13
Professional specialty occupations	4	7	19	12	30	24
Technicians and related support occupations	12	—	6	—	27	—
Sales occupations	—	—	14	21	17	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	52	39	52	103	35	41
Private household occupations	—	8	—	—	9	19
Protective service occupations	—	—	14	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	41	45	79	51	100	81
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	23	8	37	40	42	24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	29	57	74	65	39
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	5	15	15	21	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	42	8	29	25	32	13
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	290	264	385	436	521	254
Less than \$5,000	91	61	81	109	95	29
\$5,000 to \$9,999	109	82	56	110	117	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	49	66	60	37	41	19
\$15,000 to \$24,999	30	13	94	43	109	79
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11	15	42	18	56	38
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	19	21	35	74	44
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	8	14	57	14	35
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	11	16	15	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	6	11	—	—
Median (dollars)	6 593	8 900	14 550	9 923	17 526	23 077
Mean (dollars)	8 944	12 971	19 676	23 161	20 501	27 417
Families	165	184	283	317	371	187
Median income (dollars)	8 524	10 532	14 632	15 461	19 906	23 365
Per capita income (dollars)	4 364	4 516	6 635	7 969	8 123	9 624
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	290	264	385	436	521	254
With earnings	148	141	255	251	338	227
Mean earnings (dollars)	10 649	15 130	22 369	32 853	22 522	25 352
With Social Security income	104	103	98	82	195	52
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 266	6 393	7 290	5 497	6 964	8 647
With public assistance income	35	85	80	152	164	68
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 699	5 132	4 009	4 088	3 686	3 894
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	10 362	15 414	21 429	28 483	24 389	27 655
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 197	9 911	18 906	28 542	18 572	23 973
Married-couple families (dollars)	9 985	30 390	38 498	52 639	34 743	37 682
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	4 995	38 200	41 006	54 531	39 106	40 275
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 638	8 877	8 596	11 690	13 355	12 780
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 994	5 734	6 888	7 231	9 792	7 202
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families	165	184	283	317	371	187
Householder worked in 1989	117	101	156	224	210	126
With related children under 18 years	116	128	203	292	206	106
With related children under 5 years	56	62	89	125	71	40
Married-couple families	48	42	119	130	188	106
Householder worked in 1989	20	19	68	130	104	77
With related children under 18 years	28	18	62	130	68	40
With related children under 5 years	5	—	22	35	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	93	102	138	187	160	70
Householder worked in 1989	73	51	67	94	92	49
With related children under 18 years	72	79	127	162	124	55
With related children under 5 years	35	49	67	90	64	40
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	140	106	142	119	198	67
Nonfamily householder	125	80	102	119	150	67
65 years and over	36	19	16	29	76	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	713	746	1 170	1 234	1 300	706
Persons under 18 years	267	341	477	564	407	200
Related children under 18 years	267	341	477	564	398	200
Related children 5 to 17 years	188	240	377	412	291	126
Persons 65 years and over	59	51	88	29	218	71
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	100	102	123	143	99	39
Percent below poverty level	60.6	55.4	43.5	45.1	26.7	20.9
Householder worked in 1989	73	59	40	57	43	26
With related children under 18 years	72	102	111	137	83	39
With related children under 5 years	34	62	61	90	37	32
Married-couple families	35	—	7	7	23	—
Householder worked in 1989	20	—	—	7	8	—
With related children under 18 years	20	—	—	7	7	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	7	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	41	79	103	136	76	39
Householder worked in 1989	29	36	32	50	35	26
With related children under 18 years	36	79	103	130	76	39
With related children under 5 years	18	49	61	83	37	32
Unrelated individuals	62	61	49	64	101	8
Nonfamily householder	62	42	23	64	61	8
65 years and over	11	9	—	—	41	8
Persons	384	513	487	547	385	118
Percent below poverty level	53.9	68.8	41.6	44.3	29.6	16.7
Persons under 18 years	172	319	252	311	178	63
Related children under 18 years	172	319	252	311	169	63
Related children 5 to 17 years	123	218	185	196	119	17
Persons 65 years and over	16	9	20	—	65	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	170	219	355	317	256	63
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	447	577	574	701	474	124

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo—Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Black Hawk County	
		Total	Cedar Falls city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 101	1 005	572
Native	387	349	142
Foreign born	714	656	430
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	54	47	28
Persons 5 years and over	1 010	921	544
Speak a language other than English	676	638	437
Do not speak English "very well"	347	315	266
In linguistically isolated households	139	125	98
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	568	516	375
Preprimary school	30	21	9
Public school	8	3	—
Elementary or high school	295	271	162
Public school	258	245	149
College	243	224	204
Public college	212	210	190
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	469	430	198
Less than 9th grade	49	38	19
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	25	25	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	81	74	22
Some college, no degree	69	49	12
Associate degree	36	36	29
Bachelor's degree	53	52	43
Graduate or professional degree	156	156	73
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.2	85.3	90.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	44.6	48.4	58.6
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	901	922	656
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 010	921	544
Same house	378	344	206
Different house in United States	359	347	174
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	169	169	88
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10	5	—
Different MSA/PMSA	156	149	77
Not in an MSA/PMSA	24	24	9
Abroad	273	230	164
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	366	357	196
Car, truck, or van	296	294	133
Drove alone	235	233	92
Carpooled	61	61	41
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	60	58	58
Worked at home	10	5	5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.5	14.5	13.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	331	322	179
Central city	320	320	179
Outside central city	11	2	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	35	35	17
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	766	704	426
In labor force	399	376	203
Employed	380	364	203
Unemployed	19	12	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	3.2	—
Females 16 years and over	433	394	237
Employed	178	164	106
Unemployed	16	9	—
With own children under 6 years	74	69	32
In labor force	26	26	12
With own children 6 to 17 years only	59	48	19
In labor force	41	36	12
Persons 16 to 19 years	104	98	78
Nat enrolled in school	8	8	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	3	—
Nat high school graduate	5	5	—
Employed	5	5	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	469	444	264
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	328	312	163
50 to 52 weeks	170	170	58
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	741	679	426
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	23	9
With a mobility limitation	12	12	9
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	28	23	9
With a work disability	32	28	23
In labor force	7	7	7
Prevented from working	21	21	16
Na work disability	709	651	403
In labor force	392	369	196
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	25	25	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9	9	—
With a mobility limitation	9	9	—
With a self-care limitation	9	9	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo—Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Black Hawk County	
		Total	Cedar Falls city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	380	364	203
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	13	13	5
Professional specialty occupations	126	126	60
Technicians and related support occupations	17	15	9
Sales occupations	33	33	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	60	53	36
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	65	63	44
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16	16	10
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15	15	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	10	10	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20	20	7
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	248	239	117
Less than \$5,000	27	20	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	36	36	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5	5	5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	42	40	34
\$25,000 to \$34,999	35	35	22
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5	5	5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	35	35	28
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	19	6
\$100,000 or more	44	44	6
Median (dollars)	26 944	27 708	26 635
Mean (dollars)	53 472	55 361	42 268
Families	186	179	88
Median income (dollars)	49 500	55 872	30 000
Per capita income (dollars)	12 586	13 647	9 093
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	248	239	117
With earnings	226	224	110
Mean earnings (dollars)	56 707	57 079	42 158
With Social Security income	29	29	29
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 232	5 232	5 232
With public assistance income	5	5	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	324	324	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	61 949	64 371	38 980
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	76 232	76 232	49 820
Married-couple families (dollars)	76 200	76 200	36 647
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	95 072	95 072	45 596
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 104	22 104	19 209
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 516	24 516	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	186	179	88
Householder worked in 1989	171	171	88
With related children under 18 years	115	115	63
With related children under 5 years	59	59	27
Married-couple families	130	130	62
Householder worked in 1989	122	122	62
With related children under 18 years	76	76	47
With related children under 5 years	47	47	27
Female householder, no husband present	22	22	10
Householder worked in 1989	22	22	10
With related children under 18 years	12	12	—
With related children under 5 years	6	6	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	90	86	42
Nonfamily householder	62	60	29
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	950	867	434
Persons under 18 years	389	349	182
Related children under 18 years	384	344	182
Related children 5 to 17 years	293	260	154
Persons 65 years and over	25	25	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	25	18	4
Percent below poverty level	13.4	10.1	4.5
Householder worked in 1989	10	10	4
With related children under 18 years	6	6	—
With related children under 5 years	6	6	—
Married-couple families	8	8	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	4	4	4
Householder worked in 1989	4	4	4
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	55	53	20
Nonfamily householder	29	27	7
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	126	99	36
Percent below poverty level	13.3	11.4	8.3
Persons under 18 years	24	13	—
Related children under 18 years	19	8	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	19	8	—
Persons 65 years and over	16	16	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	71	55	16
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	178	144	81

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Black Hawk County	
		Total	Waterloo city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	906	815	503
Native	780	689	446
Foreign born	126	126	57
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	24	24	18
Persons 5 years and over	789	702	417
Speak a language other than English	277	248	121
Do not speak English "very well"	104	104	66
In linguistically isolated households	24	24	18
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	373	355	160
Preprimary school	36	34	28
Public school	24	22	16
Elementary or high school	197	188	108
Public school	177	168	102
College	140	133	24
Public college	123	123	24
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	449	396	236
Less than 9th grade	36	30	30
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	58	50	42
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	194	163	90
Some college, no degree	61	59	21
Associate degree	28	22	15
Bachelor's degree	47	47	32
Graduate or professional degree	25	25	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.1	79.8	69.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.0	18.2	16.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 216	1 149	1 515
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	789	702	417
Same house	287	227	129
Different house in United States	428	401	283
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	139	139	129
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	64	45	35
Different MSA/PMSA	153	146	76
Not in an MSA/PMSA	72	71	43
Abroad	74	74	5
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	343	302	174
Car, truck, or van	307	279	168
Drove alone	275	247	137
Carpooled	32	32	31
Public transportation	-	-	-
Other means	36	23	6
Worked at home	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.2	13.5	12.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	324	294	174
Central city	287	286	169
Outside central city	37	8	5
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	19	8	-
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	573	513	299
In labor force	365	316	188
Employed	337	294	166
Unemployed	14	14	14
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.5	7.8
Females 16 years and over	333	294	194
Employed	166	138	84
Unemployed	14	14	14
With own children under 6 years	57	45	43
In labor force	25	13	11
With own children 6 to 17 years only	29	29	16
In labor force	19	19	11
Persons 16 to 19 years	68	68	23
Not enrolled in school	7	7	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	7	7
Not high school graduate	-	-	-
Employed	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	372	323	191
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	238	209	134
50 to 52 weeks	127	100	66
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	474	431	248
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	25	25
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-
In labor force	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	25	25	25
With a work disability	27	27	22
In labor force	2	2	-
Prevented from working	22	22	22
No work disability	447	404	226
In labor force	344	306	180
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	85	74	43
With a mobility or self-care limitation	62	62	37
With a mobility limitation	41	41	25
With a self-care limitation	45	45	25

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Block Hawk County		
	Waterloo—Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Total	Waterloo city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	337	294	166
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11	11	—
Professional specialty occupations	39	31	17
Technicians and related support occupations	2	2	2
Sales occupations	65	57	36
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	42	36	23
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	54	54	21
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	53	44	21
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	42	35	25
Transportation and material moving occupations	8	3	3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	21	21	18
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	240	234	141
Less than \$5,000	55	55	40
\$5,000 to \$9,999	40	40	17
\$10,000 to \$14,999	34	33	24
\$15,000 to \$24,999	32	32	11
\$25,000 to \$34,999	25	20	12
\$35,000 to \$49,999	44	44	35
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8	8	2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2	2	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	11 894	11 667	11 406
Mean (dollars)	19 137	18 963	18 282
Families	154	148	83
Median income (dollars)	15 500	12 414	11 687
Per capita income (dollars)	6 431	6 287	6 414
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	240	234	141
With earnings	159	153	92
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 536	22 817	22 263
With Social Security income	70	65	39
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 889	7 842	7 565
With public assistance income	48	48	40
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 276	3 276	3 116
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	20 373	20 147	18 307
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 104	22 195	19 233
Married-couple families (dollars)	26 232	26 250	29 753
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 542	29 778	29 916
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	5 798	5 798	5 737
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 071	5 071	4 853
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	154	148	83
Householder worked in 1989	105	99	54
With related children under 18 years	102	101	61
With related children under 5 years	60	60	38
Married-couple families	107	101	41
Householder worked in 1989	86	80	35
With related children under 18 years	71	70	35
With related children under 5 years	44	44	22
Female householder, no husband present	38	38	33
Householder worked in 1989	19	19	19
With related children under 18 years	31	31	26
With related children under 5 years	16	16	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	143	143	100
Nonfamily householder	86	86	58
65 years and over	35	35	24
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	855	771	503
Persons under 18 years	352	321	220
Related children under 18 years	352	321	220
Related children 5 to 17 years	239	212	134
Persons 65 years and over	85	74	43
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	51	50	32
Percent below poverty level	33.1	33.8	38.6
Householder worked in 1989	26	25	18
With related children under 18 years	44	43	32
With related children under 5 years	33	33	27
Married-couple families	25	24	11
Householder worked in 1989	19	18	11
With related children under 18 years	18	17	11
With related children under 5 years	17	17	11
Female householder, no husband present	26	26	21
Householder worked in 1989	7	7	7
With related children under 18 years	26	26	21
With related children under 5 years	16	16	16
Unrelated individuals	52	52	28
Nonfamily householder	35	35	26
65 years and over	14	14	11
Persons	205	202	121
Percent below poverty level	24.0	26.2	24.1
Persons under 18 years	69	67	45
Related children under 18 years	69	67	45
Related children 5 to 17 years	28	26	10
Persons 65 years and over	27	27	19
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	120	120	65
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	233	230	138

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County	
		Total	Waterloo city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	135 695	113 145	57 342
Native	134 693	112 315	56 983
Foreign born	1 002	830	359
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	178	132	47
Persons 5 years and over	127 308	106 125	53 673
Speak a language other than English	3 209	2 474	1 269
Do not speak English "very well"	800	603	279
In linguistically isolated households	231	172	57
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	39 812	33 508	13 225
Preprimary school	3 020	2 502	1 334
Public school	1 922	1 520	817
Elementary or high school	22 080	18 113	8 964
Public school	19 229	15 483	7 354
College	14 712	12 893	2 927
Public college	12 843	12 173	2 554
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	84 597	70 308	38 466
Less than 9th grade	6 911	5 042	2 947
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 233	8 040	4 904
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34 116	28 215	15 968
Some college, no degree	13 262	11 210	6 025
Associate degree	6 410	5 309	2 919
Bachelor's degree	10 018	8 478	3 989
Graduate or professional degree	4 647	4 014	1 714
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.9	81.4	79.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.3	17.8	14.8
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 195	1 178	1 333
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	127 308	106 125	53 673
Same house	73 048	59 579	31 125
Different house in United States	53 905	46 278	22 478
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	23 182	22 578	14 126
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 287	5 665	2 134
Different MSA/PMSA	9 400	8 053	3 192
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12 036	9 982	3 026
Abroad	355	268	70
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	62 944	52 312	25 278
Car, truck, or van	55 129	46 526	23 385
Drove alone	50 179	42 638	21 410
Carpooled	4 950	3 888	1 975
Public transportation	414	401	334
Other means	4 601	3 437	849
Worked at home	2 800	1 948	710
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	14.8	14.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	60 281	50 434	24 581
Central city	48 356	46 244	23 736
Outside central city	11 925	4 190	845
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 663	1 878	697
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	106 430	88 851	44 948
In labor force	67 545	56 394	27 452
Employed	63 980	53 236	25 714
Unemployed	3 469	3 070	1 690
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	5.5	6.2
Females 16 years and over	56 500	47 342	24 151
Employed	29 917	25 152	11 934
Unemployed	1 546	1 362	710
With own children under 6 years	7 256	6 074	3 199
In labor force	4 927	4 076	2 141
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 298	7 678	3 826
In labor force	7 158	5 900	2 879
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 979	7 402	2 687
Not enrolled in school	1 438	1 262	762
Unemployed or not in labor force	513	457	281
Not high school graduate	549	499	339
Employed	223	200	150
Unemployed	129	115	70
Not in labor force	197	184	119
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	75 587	63 020	29 444
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	52 841	43 805	21 716
50 to 52 weeks	37 172	30 707	16 048
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	86 040	72 316	34 980
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 456	2 104	1 321
With a mobility limitation	1 251	1 114	695
In labor force	264	241	136
With a self-care limitation	1 702	1 419	912
With a work disability	6 615	5 831	3 418
In labor force	2 900	2 489	1 335
Prevented from working	2 993	2 717	1 692
No work disability	79 425	66 485	31 562
In labor force	62 780	52 462	25 310
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18 448	14 960	9 266
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 096	2 503	1 686
With a mobility limitation	2 206	1 791	1 162
With a self-care limitation	1 859	1 516	1 070

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County	
		Total	Waterloo city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	63 980	53 236	25 714
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 888	4 812	2 460
Professional specialty occupations	9 035	7 755	3 571
Technicians and related support occupations	1 837	1 594	790
Sales occupations	7 726	6 724	3 285
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 835	8 388	3 940
Private household occupations	302	246	120
Protective service occupations	771	688	378
Service occupations, except protective and household	9 437	7 941	3 830
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 208	1 256	281
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 202	5 908	3 044
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 075	4 216	2 074
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 349	1 903	941
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 315	1 805	1 000
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	52 011	43 625	24 027
Less than \$5,000	2 756	2 379	1 387
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 909	5 013	3 016
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 553	4 624	2 728
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 092	8 498	4 895
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 755	7 114	3 999
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 423	7 815	4 214
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 081	6 075	2 762
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 447	1 229	540
\$100,000 or more	995	878	486
Median (dollars)	26 756	26 632	24 973
Mean (dollars)	32 396	32 671	31 491
Families	36 248	30 026	15 951
Median income (dollars)	33 353	33 538	31 281
Per capita income (dollars)	12 592	12 766	13 249
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	52 011	43 625	24 027
With earnings	39 775	33 324	17 276
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 916	33 230	32 816
With Social Security income	15 884	13 114	8 107
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 370	8 495	8 492
With public assistance income	3 440	3 013	2 028
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 012	4 083	4 091
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	38 313	38 788	37 650
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 402	38 561	37 274
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 425	42 295	41 839
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 718	44 547	44 335
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 421	16 403	15 830
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 654	12 680	11 556
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	36 182	29 950	16 041
Householder worked in 1989	28 024	22 913	11 627
With related children under 18 years	17 543	14 567	7 670
With related children under 5 years	6 602	5 561	2 986
Married-couple families	30 687	25 016	12 947
Householder worked in 1989	24 303	19 633	9 670
With related children under 18 years	13 853	11 221	5 615
With related children under 5 years	5 297	4 333	2 164
Female householder, no husband present	4 389	4 010	2 591
Householder worked in 1989	2 820	2 526	1 572
With related children under 18 years	3 063	2 810	1 753
With related children under 5 years	1 092	1 023	690
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	20 373	17 926	9 887
Nonfamily householder	15 592	13 457	7 951
65 years and over	6 181	5 054	3 274
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	128 145	106 982	56 559
Persons under 18 years	32 290	26 649	13 589
Related children under 18 years	32 201	26 585	13 544
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 880	19 626	9 885
Persons 65 years and over	18 108	14 634	9 007
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	3 541	3 114	1 978
Percent below poverty level	9.8	10.4	12.4
Householder worked in 1989	1 940	1 683	1 010
With related children under 18 years	2 626	2 331	1 498
With related children under 5 years	1 348	1 218	771
Married-couple families	1 476	1 216	681
Householder worked in 1989	868	714	352
With related children under 18 years	804	650	381
With related children under 5 years	439	366	192
Female householder, no husband present	1 885	1 753	1 202
Householder worked in 1989	950	861	589
With related children under 18 years	1 692	1 568	1 051
With related children under 5 years	829	782	532
Unrelated individuals	6 223	5 541	2 322
Nonfamily householder	3 557	3 046	1 554
65 years and over	1 040	781	519
Persons	16 282	14 308	7 735
Percent below poverty level	12.7	13.4	13.7
Persons under 18 years	4 675	4 062	2 478
Related children under 18 years	4 589	3 998	2 433
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 947	2 553	1 590
Persons 65 years and over	1 588	1 200	766
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 743	6 052	3 321
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	21 168	18 288	10 017

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Black Hawk County			Bremer County	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Black Hawk County				
		Total	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city		Tract 8	Tract 16	Tract 17.02	Tract 19	Tract 26.01
All housing units.....	58 535	49 688	12 066	29 023	8 847	1 572	1 258	1 109	929	746
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	355	302	124	141	53	28	22	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	605	499	180	215	106	10	14	—	—	34
1980 to 1984.....	3 241	2 820	577	1 789	421	171	32	114	19	122
1970 to 1979.....	11 769	9 865	2 863	4 788	1 904	173	80	191	57	369
1960 to 1969.....	9 514	8 287	2 369	4 803	1 227	109	384	191	65	153
1950 to 1959.....	11 443	10 328	2 651	5 823	1 115	247	185	372	258	34
1940 to 1949.....	5 779	5 265	1 100	3 394	514	248	209	116	189	7
1939 or earlier.....	15 829	12 322	2 202	8 070	3 507	586	332	125	341	27
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	669	566	46	487	103	28	22	5	4	11
1 bedroom.....	6 885	6 167	1 541	4 091	718	227	79	163	53	116
2 bedrooms.....	18 218	16 083	3 821	10 111	2 135	722	495	397	338	339
3 bedrooms.....	23 612	19 912	4 580	11 334	3 700	510	586	460	416	219
4 bedrooms.....	7 894	6 096	1 887	2 654	1 798	75	76	84	112	61
5 or more bedrooms.....	1 257	864	191	346	393	10	—	—	6	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	340	340	37	290	—	—	—	—	—	17
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	331	307	40	249	24	—	—	—	—	12
Vacant condominium housing units.....	43	37	14	21	6	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	58 088	49 324	12 038	28 749	8 764	1 552	1 238	1 100	929	746
Source of water, public system or private company.....	49 958	44 331	11 354	28 375	5 627	1 509	1 192	1 026	902	672
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	50 196	44 369	11 475	28 277	5 827	1 518	1 192	1 008	902	685
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	241	172	19	96	69	23	17	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	123	101	12	54	22	23	7	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	61	55	7	38	6	—	10	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	55 326	46 932	11 689	27 037	8 394	1 452	1 217	1 062	846	721
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	41 002	35 989	8 756	22 786	5 013	1 311	1 102	811	762	374
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	4 148	2 674	540	385	1 474	39	42	39	19	56
Electricity.....	6 327	5 767	1 927	2 939	560	37	32	177	14	261
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	2 465	1 566	281	560	899	65	33	23	51	8
All other fuels.....	1 288	843	174	294	445	—	8	12	—	22
No fuel used.....	96	93	11	73	3	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	4 153	3 705	473	2 913	448	167	110	166	36	26
1.....	17 735	15 320	3 947	9 442	2 415	528	399	344	266	297
2.....	22 019	18 545	4 961	10 284	3 474	558	488	331	393	276
3 or more.....	11 419	9 362	2 308	4 398	2 057	199	220	221	151	122
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	37 891	31 593	7 449	17 687	6 298	1 096	944	693	654	274
1989 to March 1990.....	3 167	2 614	782	1 433	553	98	87	40	52	40
1985 to 1988.....	6 824	5 942	1 535	3 419	882	254	111	82	104	73
1980 to 1984.....	4 673	3 856	909	2 151	817	189	123	69	48	90
1970 to 1979.....	10 451	8 419	1 993	4 328	2 032	198	263	221	144	52
1969 or earlier.....	12 776	10 762	2 230	6 356	2 014	357	360	281	306	19
Renter-occupied housing units.....	17 435	15 339	4 240	9 350	2 096	356	273	369	192	447
1989 to March 1990.....	7 616	6 725	2 190	3 922	891	157	122	146	68	289
1985 to 1988.....	6 502	5 840	1 471	3 679	662	114	108	156	101	130
1980 to 1984.....	1 885	1 689	345	1 137	196	41	32	67	16	22
1970 to 1979.....	960	728	184	453	232	32	—	—	—	6
1969 or earlier.....	472	357	50	159	115	12	11	—	7	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	1 524	1 380	156	1 093	144	95	23	89	6	7
Householder 65 years and over.....	13 129	10 750	2 290	6 840	2 379	444	290	206	175	81
Owner-occupied housing units.....	10 343	8 399	1 834	5 191	1 944	402	273	185	159	46
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	50	39	7	17	11	17	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	54	40	7	33	14	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	2 176	1 845	276	1 390	331	102	35	23	19	16
Complete plumbing facilities.....	55 142	46 776	11 670	26 945	8 366	1 429	1 200	1 062	846	721
1.00 or less persons per room.....	54 201	45 913	11 509	26 378	8 288	1 385	1 166	1 008	822	718
1.01 or more persons per room.....	941	863	161	567	78	44	34	54	24	3
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	184	156	19	92	28	23	17	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	184	156	19	92	28	23	17	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	37 712	38 374	43 270	36 768	34 390	22 004	29 600	32 164	31 229	47 344
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	18 611	18 410	17 399	18 373	20 085	13 697	20 332	12 077	18 112	15 433
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	8 188	7 284	2 049	4 428	904	341	173	274	128	152
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 373	2 029	291	1 365	344	164	70	43	47	5
Renter-occupied housing units.....	5 815	5 255	1 758	3 063	560	177	103	231	81	147

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Black Hawk County—Con.						Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County			
	Tract 26.03	Tract 26.04	Tract 27	Tract 29.01	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25
All housing units	2 278	2 088	1 420	533	882	1 381	1 930	2 551	1 801	1 830
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	59	29	6	—	35	12	37	—	9	—
1985 to 1988	93	7	18	11	26	40	—	—	18	31
1980 to 1984	242	61	99	7	125	29	—	—	111	90
1970 to 1979	915	443	340	130	486	409	150	314	177	786
1960 to 1969	602	395	202	242	75	188	200	600	277	393
1950 to 1959	210	441	303	89	73	189	320	583	785	452
1940 to 1949	31	379	99	23	12	82	172	382	204	66
1939 or earlier	126	333	353	31	50	432	1 051	672	220	12
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	14	5	—	—	3	9	14	5	7
1 bedroom	374	169	57	28	27	41	284	411	96	174
2 bedrooms	622	689	355	97	220	260	605	766	601	363
3 bedrooms	726	906	690	284	484	712	635	877	803	964
4 bedrooms	496	252	268	93	145	305	345	427	278	308
5 or more bedrooms	60	58	45	31	6	60	52	56	18	14
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	69	—	20	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	30	4	7	—	21	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 274	2 079	1 398	533	882	1 381	1 930	2 535	1 801	1 818
Source of water, public system or private company	1 662	1 009	402	407	775	696	1 930	2 551	1 795	1 825
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 711	1 146	682	379	731	668	1 920	2 551	1 777	1 819
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4	23	10	—	—	2	7	—	—	12
Owner-occupied housing units	—	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Renter-occupied housing units	—	8	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 199	1 989	1 358	528	850	1 333	1 837	2 481	1 765	1 803
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 176	943	727	445	609	662	1 610	2 119	1 462	1 367
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	267	639	284	20	71	397	7	38	11	11
Electricity	627	141	127	45	149	111	131	257	250	387
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	81	162	120	6	16	124	43	57	36	18
All other fuels	48	104	100	12	5	39	35	10	6	20
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	54	52	34	22	11	20	98	103	72	81
1	549	499	299	76	192	241	716	984	557	465
2	1 049	835	586	260	417	646	768	937	772	827
3 or more	547	603	439	170	230	426	255	457	364	430
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 313	1 620	1 131	497	719	1 047	1 133	1 302	1 415	1 349
1989 to March 1990	204	201	61	24	113	70	78	131	101	118
1985 to 1988	332	266	196	121	163	153	167	164	374	307
1980 to 1984	216	159	176	41	112	145	83	144	136	205
1970 to 1979	344	470	299	151	250	398	293	350	353	428
1969 or earlier	217	524	399	160	81	281	512	513	451	291
Renter-occupied housing units	886	369	227	31	131	286	704	1 179	350	454
1989 to March 1990	525	148	89	6	51	53	333	634	144	183
1985 to 1988	269	168	92	25	55	133	279	378	148	163
1980 to 1984	62	19	28	—	5	33	44	77	58	69
1970 to 1979	30	24	6	—	8	32	33	55	—	39
1969 or earlier	—	10	12	—	12	35	15	35	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	31	59	24	—	—	8	37	10	10	12
Householder 65 years and over	270	311	247	50	143	221	443	513	444	367
Owner-occupied housing units	177	301	230	50	137	184	399	421	387	232
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
No vehicle available	28	7	16	12	—	18	35	72	59	64
Complete plumbing facilities	2 199	1 966	1 356	528	850	1 331	1 830	2 481	1 765	1 791
1.00 or less persons per room	2 191	1 946	1 345	528	850	1 297	1 813	2 423	1 738	1 761
1.01 or more persons per room	8	20	11	—	—	34	17	58	27	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	23	2	—	—	2	7	—	—	12
1.00 or less persons per room	—	23	2	—	—	2	7	—	—	12
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	52 696	36 435	38 197	41 728	46 922	43 512	38 740	43 429	46 142	44 439
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 883	16 319	22 456	34 151	29 980	28 418	20 622	15 414	20 748	20 497
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	468	261	122	25	24	75	254	673	132	183
Owner-occupied housing units	56	124	63	25	17	40	24	58	24	30
Renter-occupied housing units	412	137	59	—	7	35	230	615	108	153

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County—Con.				Waterloo city, Black Hawk County					
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7
All housing units.....	746	1 921	1 287	—	1 225	1 409	1 458	724	737	781
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	59	19	—	—	7	—	—	—	30
1985 to 1988.....	34	90	7	—	51	17	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	122	228	26	—	182	19	20	6	23	5
1970 to 1979.....	369	814	253	—	61	132	101	26	23	5
1960 to 1969.....	153	516	230	—	35	104	193	90	99	62
1950 to 1959.....	34	156	321	—	30	117	91	180	132	26
1940 to 1949.....	7	22	247	—	57	107	131	151	148	146
1939 or earlier.....	27	36	184	—	809	906	922	271	312	507
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	11	—	—	—	110	31	57	6	15	56
1 bedroom.....	116	359	101	—	596	299	481	109	43	121
2 bedrooms.....	339	584	563	—	218	500	505	373	282	255
3 bedrooms.....	219	581	501	—	175	455	329	185	309	259
4 bedrooms.....	61	364	104	—	102	100	86	36	88	70
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	33	18	—	24	24	—	15	—	20
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	746	1 921	1 287	—	1 143	1 404	1 439	721	731	743
Source of water, public system or private company.....	672	1 662	919	—	1 220	1 409	1 458	724	737	781
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	685	1 711	1 012	—	1 195	1 409	1 453	724	737	781
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	721	1 861	1 221	—	871	1 277	1 273	695	678	580
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	374	1 110	714	—	565	1 181	1 095	669	625	493
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	56	101	316	—	14	14	33	—	—	—
Electricity.....	261	600	41	—	172	53	87	3	21	28
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	8	38	81	—	33	29	21	16	25	31
All other fuels.....	22	12	69	—	60	—	25	7	—	28
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	27	—	12	—	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	26	49	44	—	423	197	262	59	50	224
1.....	297	533	395	—	302	559	654	197	254	203
2.....	276	890	491	—	105	367	276	353	263	105
3 or more.....	122	389	291	—	41	154	81	86	111	48
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	2.0	2.0	—	.7	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	274	1 010	966	—	179	525	409	507	438	274
1989 to March 1990.....	40	180	134	—	6	49	35	35	21	7
1985 to 1988.....	73	288	162	—	24	36	72	103	127	38
1980 to 1984.....	90	158	93	—	22	45	47	51	72	15
1970 to 1979.....	52	246	271	—	17	139	111	121	90	73
1969 or earlier.....	19	138	306	—	110	256	144	197	128	141
Renter-occupied housing units.....	447	851	255	—	692	752	864	188	240	306
1989 to March 1990.....	289	507	100	—	269	336	458	66	94	150
1985 to 1988.....	130	255	118	—	251	310	292	95	116	118
1980 to 1984.....	22	62	13	—	121	40	87	12	24	26
1970 to 1979.....	6	27	24	—	33	53	21	11	6	6
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	18	13	6	4	—	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	7	31	49	—	178	145	133	11	16	106
Householder 65 years and over.....	81	233	209	—	310	292	305	149	147	144
Owner-occupied housing units.....	46	140	209	—	93	222	140	145	133	109
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	10
No vehicle available.....	16	23	7	—	193	78	102	17	21	39
Complete plumbing facilities.....	721	1 861	1 221	—	861	1 277	1 273	695	678	580
1.00 or less persons per room.....	718	1 853	1 203	—	815	1 265	1 273	659	663	547
1.01 or more persons per room.....	3	8	18	—	46	12	—	36	15	33
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	47 344	52 161	32 079	—	16 587	28 050	26 742	24 595	24 298	20 150
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	15 433	15 979	15 752	—	8 979	15 431	14 093	22 078	19 122	8 489
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	152	446	209	—	377	345	378	114	117	301
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5	38	112	—	41	34	60	61	35	78
Renter-occupied housing units.....	147	408	97	—	336	311	318	53	82	223

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.									
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
All housing units	1 552	1 066	1 511	1 221	997	1 808	1 559	1 975	1 325	1 619
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	28	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	10	6
1985 to 1988	10	—	—	—	5	22	12	—	10	30
1980 to 1984	171	179	28	20	—	170	179	15	237	133
1970 to 1979	161	425	24	22	76	689	652	93	508	376
1960 to 1969	109	24	181	30	168	717	396	187	362	501
1950 to 1959	244	57	810	278	509	197	294	394	109	450
1940 to 1949	248	86	282	381	171	—	11	379	35	67
1939 or earlier	581	295	186	490	68	4	12	907	54	56
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	28	6	7	7	—	57	13	8	12	—
1 bedroom	227	361	78	101	72	319	158	79	237	84
2 bedrooms	716	473	536	552	267	786	663	533	438	500
3 bedrooms	507	175	814	465	574	503	526	884	481	893
4 bedrooms	64	45	70	84	80	125	172	377	152	136
5 or more bedrooms	10	6	6	12	4	18	27	94	5	6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	71	63	—	77	10
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	49	—	—	—	54	56	—	40	20
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	8	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 532	1 066	1 505	1 205	997	1 778	1 559	1 975	1 321	1 603
Source of water, public system or private company	1 509	1 066	1 511	1 221	997	1 808	1 559	1 956	1 312	1 594
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 518	1 055	1 511	1 221	997	1 808	1 559	1 956	1 306	1 607
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	23	—	13	4	—	—	—	—	15	—
Owner-occupied housing units	23	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 432	974	1 485	1 173	977	1 753	1 527	1 916	1 283	1 580
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 297	514	1 402	1 114	867	1 161	1 320	1 824	908	1 328
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	36	8	—	—	16	34	7	—	22	12
Electricity	37	427	25	41	20	558	200	43	328	234
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	62	7	43	11	35	—	—	35	17	—
All other fuels	—	6	11	7	32	—	—	14	8	6
No fuel used	—	12	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	167	218	38	135	25	173	89	67	65	96
1	525	358	557	418	325	786	540	525	497	442
2	558	313	640	485	476	606	664	866	426	666
3 or more	182	85	250	135	151	188	234	458	295	376
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 079	301	1 253	889	808	813	788	1 619	751	1 159
1989 to March 1990	98	24	65	82	44	86	68	164	90	111
1985 to 1988	254	118	211	142	164	164	218	335	209	252
1980 to 1984	187	32	127	117	120	107	188	145	157	114
1970 to 1979	189	38	241	211	173	211	130	380	162	332
1969 or earlier	351	89	609	337	307	245	184	595	133	350
Renter-occupied housing units	353	673	232	284	169	940	739	297	532	421
1989 to March 1990	154	225	76	141	81	374	327	124	245	175
1985 to 1988	114	252	105	111	69	360	261	123	170	188
1980 to 1984	41	129	51	25	6	116	99	20	89	47
1970 to 1979	32	62	—	—	6	69	46	21	21	11
1969 or earlier	12	5	—	7	7	21	6	9	7	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	95	61	16	—	—	—	19	20	6	28
Householder 65 years and over	441	308	451	417	312	561	447	491	263	202
Owner-occupied housing units	399	87	443	354	288	268	277	456	143	167
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	102	139	29	98	18	136	69	59	32	54
Complete plumbing facilities	1 409	974	1 472	1 169	977	1 753	1 527	1 916	1 272	1 580
1.00 or less persons per room	1 365	964	1 449	1 169	964	1 740	1 515	1 897	1 267	1 565
1.01 or more persons per room	44	10	23	—	13	13	12	19	5	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	23	—	13	4	—	—	—	—	11	—
1.00 or less persons per room	23	—	13	4	—	—	—	—	11	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 572	24 994	29 662	27 963	36 510	40 887	64 093	59 730	57 635	34 621
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 678	14 860	23 730	18 000	23 543	22 755	27 066	29 682	21 208	19 770
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	341	342	87	102	47	210	117	87	136	199
Owner-occupied housing units	164	58	48	45	17	62	28	32	35	71
Renter-occupied housing units	177	284	39	57	30	148	89	55	101	128

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.								
	Tract 15.03	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)
All housing units	1 694	1 231	931	1 104	681	929	131	28	474
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	10	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	49	32	5	114	57	19	7	—	—
1970 to 1979	415	80	7	186	75	57	31	5	114
1960 to 1969	360	384	58	191	134	65	10	17	236
1950 to 1959	595	179	237	372	74	258	46	—	75
1940 to 1949	146	204	186	116	92	189	27	—	23
1939 or earlier	119	325	430	125	249	341	10	6	26
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	17	22	26	5	—	4	—	—	—
1 bedroom	75	70	246	163	61	53	19	—	19
2 bedrooms	440	495	326	397	164	338	59	6	85
3 bedrooms	967	579	242	455	379	416	39	—	258
4 bedrooms	175	65	91	84	72	112	7	22	81
5 or more bedrooms	20	—	—	—	5	6	7	—	31
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 694	1 211	931	1 095	681	929	131	28	474
Source of water, public system or private company	1 610	1 186	911	1 026	681	902	39	—	384
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 579	1 183	931	1 008	665	902	81	—	368
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	17	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 622	1 190	824	1 057	573	846	131	17	474
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 384	1 096	729	811	526	762	117	—	397
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	19	21	6	34	21	19	—	11	20
Electricity	178	32	51	177	15	14	7	—	39
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	20	33	19	23	4	51	—	6	6
All other fuels	21	8	15	12	7	—	7	—	12
No fuel used	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	46	110	127	166	107	36	—	—	22
1	434	399	379	339	205	266	40	—	55
2	757	470	220	331	203	393	83	6	239
3 or more	385	211	98	221	58	151	8	11	158
Vehicles per household	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.8	3.6	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 339	922	600	693	418	654	105	17	443
1989 to March 1990	70	78	38	40	22	52	11	—	24
1985 to 1988	299	111	86	82	21	104	15	—	92
1980 to 1984	134	123	49	69	5	48	22	—	35
1970 to 1979	399	263	179	221	79	144	30	11	141
1969 or earlier	437	347	248	281	291	306	27	6	151
Renter-occupied housing units	283	268	224	344	155	192	26	—	31
1989 to March 1990	85	122	91	141	63	68	8	—	6
1985 to 1988	144	108	68	156	67	101	18	—	25
1980 to 1984	29	27	35	67	25	16	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	25	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	11	8	—	—	7	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	29	23	62	89	40	6	10	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	326	290	218	206	175	175	32	6	41
Owner-occupied housing units	299	273	192	185	155	159	32	6	41
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	11	35	47	23	57	19	—	—	12
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 615	1 173	817	1 057	573	846	131	17	474
1.00 or less persons per room	1 576	1 139	739	1 003	537	822	131	17	474
1.01 or more persons per room	39	34	78	54	36	24	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	17	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	7	17	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 459	29 143	21 377	32 164	25 063	31 229	32 432	213 147	43 801
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 869	19 889	13 569	12 210	14 970	18 112	22 197	—	34 151
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	87	173	247	269	157	128	18	—	25
Owner-occupied housing units	57	70	144	43	85	47	8	—	25
Renter-occupied housing units	30	103	103	226	72	81	10	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Can.		Remainder of Black Hawk County					
	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
All housing units	815	38	20	27	5	—	2 022	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	35	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	119	—	—	—	—	—	119	—
1970 to 1979	442	2	12	—	5	—	546	—
1960 to 1969	75	15	—	—	—	—	190	—
1950 to 1959	65	4	3	6	—	—	716	—
1940 to 1949	5	6	—	5	—	—	326	—
1939 or earlier	48	11	5	7	—	—	125	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
1 bedroom	20	—	—	9	—	—	224	—
2 bedrooms	197	7	6	—	—	—	804	—
3 bedrooms	452	13	3	7	5	—	710	—
4 bedrooms	140	18	11	11	—	—	259	—
5 or more bedrooms	6	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	815	38	20	27	5	—	2 012	—
Source of water, public system or private company	767	7	—	6	—	—	1 976	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	723	—	—	9	—	—	1 983	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	791	38	20	27	5	—	1 967	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	594	7	14	6	—	—	1 508	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	29	9	3	21	5	—	16	—
Electricity	147	2	—	—	—	—	285	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	16	17	3	—	—	—	84	—
All other fuels	5	3	—	—	—	—	65	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	11	—	—	—	—	—	151	—
1	178	5	3	—	5	—	609	—
2	396	17	—	18	—	—	671	—
3 or more	206	16	17	9	—	—	536	—
Vehicles per household	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.0	—	1.9	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	675	29	17	22	—	—	1 465	—
1989 to March 1990	113	—	—	9	—	—	71	—
1985 to 1988	140	2	—	—	—	—	180	—
1980 to 1984	112	8	2	—	—	—	176	—
1970 to 1979	229	14	9	—	—	—	519	—
1969 or earlier	81	5	6	13	—	—	519	—
Renter-occupied housing units	116	9	3	5	5	—	502	—
1989 to March 1990	43	—	3	—	5	—	245	—
1985 to 1988	48	9	—	—	—	—	182	—
1980 to 1984	5	—	—	5	—	—	38	—
1970 to 1979	8	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
1969 or earlier	12	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	—
Householder 65 years and over	129	2	3	—	—	—	417	—
Owner-occupied housing units	123	2	3	—	—	—	346	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—
Complete plumbing facilities	791	38	20	27	5	—	1 966	—
1.00 or less persons per room	791	32	20	27	5	—	1 924	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	6	—	—	—	—	42	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	46 898	59 043	49 458	48 761	—	—	30 036	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 736	28 300	15 900	44 100	2 400	—	14 621	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	24	—	—	—	5	—	320	—
Owner-occupied housing units	17	—	—	—	—	—	120	—
Renter-occupied housing units	7	—	—	—	5	—	200	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Black Hawk County—Con.							
	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)
All housing units	357	670	1 392	1 034	59	1 603	67	1 343
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	12
1985 to 1988	3	—	18	14	11	18	—	40
1980 to 1984	14	28	99	58	7	94	6	29
1970 to 1979	101	159	335	254	16	335	44	407
1960 to 1969	86	155	185	94	6	226	—	173
1950 to 1959	54	74	303	98	14	393	8	185
1940 to 1949	9	105	99	56	—	88	7	76
1939 or earlier	90	139	347	460	5	449	2	421
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	14	5	—	—	2	—	3
1 bedroom	15	49	57	43	9	81	7	41
2 bedrooms	38	67	349	141	12	458	23	253
3 bedrooms	145	366	690	474	26	841	32	699
4 bedrooms	132	141	246	262	12	189	5	287
5 or more bedrooms	27	33	45	114	—	32	—	60
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	4
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	353	661	1 370	1 034	59	1 586	67	1 343
Source of water, public system or private company	—	51	402	327	23	1 120	8	689
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	53	682	332	11	871	8	668
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4	23	10	9	—	8	—	2
Owner-occupied housing units	—	15	2	9	—	8	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2
Occupied housing units	338	637	1 341	949	54	1 514	59	1 295
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	66	112	727	232	48	1 064	15	655
Battled, tank, or LP gas	166	323	273	318	—	194	42	388
Electricity	27	93	127	104	6	148	2	109
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	43	81	114	232	—	61	—	107
All other fuels	36	28	100	63	—	47	—	36
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	5	8	34	25	—	76	—	20
1	16	64	299	195	21	469	14	236
2	159	261	580	336	21	604	21	629
3 or more	158	304	428	393	12	365	24	410
Vehicles per household	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	303	549	1 114	704	54	1 167	44	1 018
1989 to March 1990	24	56	61	26	—	82	—	70
1985 to 1988	44	89	196	103	29	173	23	151
1980 to 1984	58	44	176	76	6	121	—	137
1970 to 1979	98	169	288	225	10	375	21	384
1969 or earlier	79	191	393	274	9	416	—	276
Renter-occupied housing units	35	88	227	245	—	347	15	277
1989 to March 1990	18	40	89	28	—	124	8	53
1985 to 1988	14	32	92	103	—	136	7	124
1980 to 1984	—	6	28	37	—	60	—	33
1970 to 1979	3	—	6	3	—	20	—	32
1969 or earlier	—	10	12	74	—	7	—	35
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	—	—	24	13	—	15	—	8
Householder 65 years and over	37	70	241	226	9	384	14	219
Owner-occupied housing units	37	60	224	184	9	315	14	182
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	1	—	7	—	6	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	5	—	16	20	—	50	—	18
Complete plumbing facilities	338	614	1 339	940	54	1 506	59	1 293
1.00 or less persons per room	338	612	1 328	909	54	1 485	59	1 265
1.01 or more persons per room	—	2	11	31	—	21	—	28
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	23	2	9	—	8	—	2
1.00 or less persons per room	—	23	2	9	—	8	—	2
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	54 482	44 865	35 527	36 522	24 723	34 388	47 302	43 069
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 858	16 224	22 456	24 190	—	20 968	16 400	28 421
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	22	34	122	93	—	136	—	75
Owner-occupied housing units	18	4	63	56	—	72	—	40
Renter-occupied housing units	4	30	59	37	—	64	—	35

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremer County							
	Tract 40	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 43	Tract 44	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
All housing units	734	1 179	1 339	759	1 154	1 168	1 592	922
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	21	—	—	5	13	13	1
1985 to 1988	42	6	8	4	—	13	25	8
1980 to 1984	27	78	60	23	34	46	127	26
1970 to 1979	91	464	239	120	200	177	495	118
1960 to 1969	105	256	199	51	118	138	271	89
1950 to 1959	115	108	228	49	128	126	184	177
1940 to 1949	47	52	80	56	62	71	77	69
1939 or earlier	307	194	525	456	607	584	400	434
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	60	14	17	—	—	6	—	6
1 bedroom	191	56	141	29	39	54	135	73
2 bedrooms	159	278	439	148	246	195	428	242
3 bedrooms	239	546	509	259	528	498	717	404
4 bedrooms	62	272	180	228	263	338	277	178
5 or more bedrooms	23	13	53	95	78	77	35	19
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	12	4	—	—	3	5
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	722	1 169	1 324	743	1 143	1 152	1 589	922
Source of water, public system or private company	719	892	1 204	308	562	157	908	877
Sewage disposal, public sewer	719	920	1 202	308	543	298	966	871
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	6	17	2	10	31	3	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	2	2	—	15	3	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	692	1 157	1 278	721	1 092	1 065	1 528	861
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	634	967	1 046	261	410	166	835	694
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	18	71	60	204	317	441	348	15
Electricity	27	68	116	34	33	62	159	61
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	13	18	27	203	207	265	101	65
All other fuels	—	33	29	19	125	131	85	23
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	137	35	69	20	41	54	43	49
1	229	300	481	155	281	214	413	342
2	237	587	526	285	434	454	624	327
3 or more	89	235	202	261	336	343	448	143
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	390	918	830	601	877	815	1 172	695
1989 to March 1990	48	156	86	24	49	43	94	53
1985 to 1988	43	179	132	52	91	74	199	112
1980 to 1984	87	119	118	65	115	87	158	68
1970 to 1979	104	296	257	229	276	250	412	208
1969 or earlier	108	168	237	231	346	361	309	254
Renter-occupied housing units	302	239	448	120	215	250	356	166
1989 to March 1990	97	143	232	41	75	62	165	76
1985 to 1988	123	64	111	42	74	80	120	48
1980 to 1984	19	17	48	8	22	21	33	28
1970 to 1979	50	—	38	8	25	69	32	10
1969 or earlier	13	15	19	21	19	18	6	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	11	13	32	6	8	25	24	25
Householder 65 years and over	272	200	358	237	323	331	336	322
Owner-occupied housing units	140	177	301	204	290	307	261	264
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	2	6	2	1	—
No telephone in unit	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
No vehicle available	109	35	33	16	33	36	32	37
Complete plumbing facilities	692	1 157	1 276	719	1 086	1 050	1 525	861
1.00 or less persons per room	688	1 134	1 268	715	1 072	1 040	1 516	855
1.01 or more persons per room	4	23	8	4	14	10	9	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	2	2	6	15	3	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	2	2	6	15	3	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 471	41 738	34 317	33 191	32 111	29 055	39 404	28 121
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 907	20 400	19 868	25 609	16 348	22 528	22 118	18 812
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	150	89	139	60	127	141	106	92
Owner-occupied housing units	27	34	11	42	55	79	53	43
Renter-occupied housing units	123	55	128	18	72	62	53	49

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Black Hawk County			Bremer County	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Black Hawk County				
		Total	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city		Tract 8	Tract 16	Tract 17.02	Tract 19	Tract 26.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	32 105	27 478	6 452	16 067	4 627	875	814	655	614	197
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	18 484	16 028	4 042	9 046	2 456	383	423	408	340	164
Less than \$300 -----	1 273	1 109	140	743	164	82	65	32	53	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 110	2 699	469	1 756	411	99	188	138	85	7
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 883	3 363	655	1 958	520	111	88	93	82	6
\$500 to \$599 -----	3 186	2 795	679	1 529	391	46	55	68	22	32
\$600 to \$799 -----	4 176	3 588	1 177	1 831	588	45	15	43	48	77
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 693	1 430	513	714	263	-	5	30	26	37
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	943	835	339	384	108	-	7	4	16	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	144	138	43	88	6	-	-	-	8	-
\$2,000 or more -----	76	71	27	43	5	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	530	529	611	504	536	409	376	427	436	722
Not mortgaged -----	13 621	11 450	2 410	7 021	2 171	492	391	247	274	33
Less than \$100 -----	368	308	50	170	60	39	7	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	6 195	5 032	893	3 121	1 163	324	262	158	190	13
\$200 to \$299 -----	5 523	4 679	1 142	2 774	844	124	92	73	51	20
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 147	1 064	233	707	83	5	25	8	33	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	242	221	51	160	21	-	5	8	-	-
\$500 or more -----	146	146	41	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	203	206	217	206	191	162	180	183	179	212
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	8 665	7 303	1 182	4 883	1 362	422	249	236	202	7
Less than 20 percent -----	3 194	2 620	456	1 646	574	173	95	72	64	7
20 to 24 percent -----	1 252	1 056	213	644	196	47	35	-	31	-
25 to 29 percent -----	973	809	132	571	164	40	37	41	25	-
30 to 34 percent -----	756	637	109	420	119	20	-	26	44	-
35 percent or more -----	2 290	2 008	242	1 469	282	132	76	83	38	-
Not computed -----	200	173	30	133	27	10	6	14	-	-
Median -----	24.1	24.5	22.8	25.7	22.4	23.5	23.8	29.8	26.2	12.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	8 504	7 209	1 446	4 320	1 295	292	311	158	175	26
Less than 20 percent -----	5 975	5 052	990	3 010	923	214	279	125	122	6
20 to 24 percent -----	1 349	1 170	186	764	179	59	27	13	31	12
25 to 29 percent -----	647	550	166	278	97	19	5	-	4	8
30 to 34 percent -----	300	244	52	165	56	-	-	14	7	-
35 percent or more -----	233	193	52	103	40	-	-	6	11	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.2	14.9	14.4	13.4	12.2	16.5	22.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	7 068	6 034	1 536	3 372	1 034	122	174	132	121	76
Less than 20 percent -----	5 860	4 986	1 186	2 846	874	115	162	132	110	43
20 to 24 percent -----	851	740	229	387	111	7	5	-	5	26
25 to 29 percent -----	247	209	86	95	38	-	-	-	-	7
30 to 34 percent -----	78	67	29	25	11	-	-	-	6	-
35 percent or more -----	32	32	6	19	-	-	7	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	13.8	13.9	15.3	13.3	13.6	13.2	10.8	10.9	11.8	19.1
\$50,000 or more -----	7 868	6 932	2 288	3 492	936	39	80	129	116	88
Less than 20 percent -----	7 247	6 393	2 098	3 205	854	39	80	129	90	88
20 to 24 percent -----	498	449	155	239	49	-	-	-	18	-
25 to 29 percent -----	93	62	24	36	31	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	19	19	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	11	9	-	8	2	-	-	-	8	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	11.1	11.2	12.0	10.5	10.9	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	12.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	16 695	14 882	4 209	9 300	1 813	350	268	369	192	437
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	320	282	47	204	38	7	17	66	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 894	1 635	412	1 053	259	51	16	94	-	81
\$200 to \$299 -----	4 592	3 951	1 101	2 506	641	136	53	38	88	243
\$300 to \$399 -----	5 397	4 880	1 513	2 899	517	107	70	39	64	34
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 471	2 317	623	1 468	154	49	78	63	27	26
\$500 to \$599 -----	994	925	281	592	69	-	13	33	6	20
\$600 to \$749 -----	444	422	120	287	22	-	-	20	7	28
\$750 to \$999 -----	99	99	35	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more -----	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent -----	475	362	77	220	113	-	21	16	-	5
Median (dollars) -----	321	326	329	327	288	291	373	249	307	252
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	6 108	5 536	1 647	3 448	572	185	98	223	77	198
Less than 20 percent -----	186	174	50	120	12	-	11	27	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	371	328	94	184	43	5	-	20	-	5
25 to 29 percent -----	541	469	115	305	72	7	-	51	-	8
30 to 34 percent -----	381	332	89	208	49	6	-	18	7	29
35 percent or more -----	4 175	3 847	1 221	2 366	328	167	76	89	61	145
Not computed -----	454	386	78	265	68	-	11	18	9	11
Median -----	50.4+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.9	50.0+	50.0+	31.3	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	4 762	4 212	1 278	2 505	550	93	43	84	46	117
Less than 20 percent -----	809	640	162	416	169	14	16	16	-	45
20 to 24 percent -----	1 031	916	242	540	115	26	6	5	25	14
25 to 29 percent -----	968	859	291	491	109	36	7	12	5	29
30 to 34 percent -----	698	654	206	372	44	10	9	11	10	15
35 percent or more -----	1 126	1 036	354	609	90	7	5	40	6	14
Not computed -----	130	107	23	77	23	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	27.5	27.9	28.8	27.6	24.1	25.9	29.6	34.1	24.6	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 758	3 297	838	2 178	461	65	84	48	44	90
Less than 20 percent -----	2 656	2 271	605	1 443	385	50	61	16	24	82
20 to 24 percent -----	665	643	122	477	22	6	13	14	20	8
25 to 29 percent -----	217	210	61	146	7	9	-	8	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	68	61	23	38	7	-	-	10	-	-
35 percent or more -----	27	20	-	17	7	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	125	92	27	57	33	-	10	-	-	-
Median -----	17.2	17.5	16.8	17.9	14.8	16.8	15.7	22.9	19.4	12.8
\$35,000 or more -----	2 067	1 837	446	1 169	230	7	43	14	25	32
Less than 20 percent -----	1 922	1 712	433	1 068	210	7	43	7	25	32
20 to 24 percent -----	80	80	7	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	51	31	6	16	20	-	-	7	-	-
Median -----	11.7	11.8	11.2	12.1	10.6	10.0-	12.2	12.5	11.1	13.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Black Hawk County—Con.						Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County			
	Tract 26.03	Tract 26.04	Tract 27	Tract 29.01	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25
Specified owner-occupied housing units	993	1 139	868	453	474	791	1 015	1 220	1 319	1 193
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	774	727	480	358	377	531	459	679	806	868
Less than \$300	5	36	40	—	6	15	8	46	27	23
\$300 to \$399	21	135	97	52	—	40	59	88	106	72
\$400 to \$499	59	228	103	84	53	98	77	113	127	144
\$500 to \$599	74	174	113	67	112	99	100	126	130	175
\$600 to \$799	255	121	102	124	141	160	135	190	215	286
\$800 to \$999	162	22	13	10	40	92	51	53	102	114
\$1,000 to \$1,499	172	5	12	15	25	26	29	48	76	54
\$1,500 to \$1,999	12	—	—	6	—	—	—	7	18	—
\$2,000 or more	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	5	—
Median (dollars)	769	485	500	566	619	612	588	571	608	615
Not mortgaged	219	412	388	95	97	260	556	541	513	325
Less than \$100	5	31	11	6	—	—	12	8	—	—
\$100 to \$199	38	204	208	43	21	96	263	237	153	58
\$200 to \$299	88	135	151	46	60	135	228	252	287	199
\$300 to \$399	54	33	18	—	16	24	38	44	56	51
\$400 to \$499	21	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	6
\$500 or more	13	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	10	11
Median (dollars)	275	188	191	198	270	218	201	208	227	237
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	62	280	198	103	15	126	273	258	262	123
Less than 20 percent	9	100	92	35	5	58	168	85	84	25
20 to 24 percent	16	45	36	—	—	4	41	44	58	24
25 to 29 percent	8	15	10	6	—	15	13	43	43	10
30 to 34 percent	9	26	10	20	—	2	14	20	29	19
35 percent or more	13	77	46	42	5	47	37	52	48	45
Not computed	7	17	4	—	5	—	—	14	—	—
Median	26.6	23.5	20.7	32.6	25.0	25.3	18.1	24.2	24.1	30.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	162	293	286	84	74	172	292	278	298	242
Less than 20 percent	63	229	209	37	50	101	193	226	210	154
20 to 24 percent	35	53	42	6	11	36	19	25	32	44
25 to 29 percent	18	11	20	26	11	19	71	14	26	32
30 to 34 percent	27	—	7	11	—	4	—	13	18	—
35 percent or more	19	—	8	4	2	12	9	—	12	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.6	15.4	13.7	24.2	15.9	17.8	12.6	13.4	14.6	16.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	265	321	199	139	166	214	215	252	259	323
Less than 20 percent	183	280	179	105	114	161	189	218	188	227
20 to 24 percent	39	34	17	22	34	41	20	7	50	76
25 to 29 percent	35	7	1	6	12	12	6	15	12	14
30 to 34 percent	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	12	9	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.3	15.4	13.1	14.3	17.4	14.8	11.9	12.3	14.5	16.9
\$50,000 or more	504	245	185	127	219	279	235	432	500	505
Less than 20 percent	410	234	177	127	211	260	235	415	447	469
20 to 24 percent	69	11	6	—	8	14	—	17	43	36
25 to 29 percent	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.1	10.6	10.0	11.7	12.0	11.9	10.0	10.5	11.8	12.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	848	322	194	22	112	194	704	1 179	350	454
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	38	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	9
\$100 to \$199	38	16	6	—	—	17	104	66	45	66
\$200 to \$299	101	142	72	6	14	46	205	362	61	25
\$300 to \$399	520	93	36	6	20	68	200	371	145	170
\$400 to \$499	103	28	44	—	34	32	129	180	37	135
\$500 to \$599	30	16	12	10	7	12	47	85	34	49
\$600 to \$749	6	—	8	—	23	6	3	77	6	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	18	17	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	12	27	14	—	5	8	16	20	5	—
Median (dollars)	338	297	316	396	477	322	310	338	341	370
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	369	128	44	—	7	35	256	450	100	188
Less than 20 percent	24	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	7	11
20 to 24 percent	26	—	—	—	—	2	19	—	20	24
25 to 29 percent	31	—	2	—	—	10	39	9	7	21
30 to 34 percent	8	8	—	—	—	2	8	17	11	8
35 percent or more	261	106	31	—	7	14	182	386	55	120
Not computed	19	14	9	—	—	7	—	38	—	4
Median	47.9	49.2	50.0+	—	50.0+	35.0	50.0+	50.0+	46.3	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	254	79	74	—	34	41	226	440	89	77
Less than 20 percent	10	—	18	—	7	6	58	41	—	8
20 to 24 percent	41	25	15	—	—	15	73	62	15	12
25 to 29 percent	62	20	9	—	—	4	26	112	23	23
30 to 34 percent	58	7	20	—	—	7	30	59	25	12
35 percent or more	77	20	12	—	27	9	39	156	26	22
Not computed	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Median	30.9	27.7	27.2	—	45.6	24.8	23.8	30.0	31.3	29.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	136	90	40	6	32	71	132	222	102	83
Less than 20 percent	103	69	37	6	27	58	92	162	54	55
20 to 24 percent	17	15	—	—	—	10	22	19	23	23
25 to 29 percent	16	—	—	—	—	—	2	25	13	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	6	3	—	5	—	16	—	5	—
Median	16.9	13.6	16.8	12.5	16.6	17.1	16.8	17.2	19.2	18.8
\$35,000 or more	89	25	36	16	39	47	90	67	59	106
Less than 20 percent	83	25	32	6	39	44	89	67	59	100
20 to 24 percent	—	—	2	10	—	—	1	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Median	10.8	10.5	10.0	21.0	12.9	10.7	10.0	10.0	12.5	12.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County—Con.				Waterloo city, Black Hawk County					
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7
Specified owner-occupied housing units	197	789	719	—	173	481	340	488	418	240
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	164	631	435	—	49	211	164	259	233	65
Less than \$300	7	—	36	—	12	28	11	37	8	13
\$300 to \$399	7	14	123	—	14	68	51	83	109	7
\$400 to \$499	6	37	151	—	16	58	51	90	38	45
\$500 to \$599	32	55	61	—	7	38	37	34	57	—
\$600 to \$799	77	216	58	—	—	14	4	7	21	—
\$800 to \$999	37	156	—	—	—	5	10	8	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	722	792	438	—	388	414	433	408	400	417
Not mortgaged	33	158	284	—	124	270	176	229	185	175
Less than \$100	—	—	30	—	15	—	16	7	6	7
\$100 to \$199	13	6	163	—	30	170	63	163	138	102
\$200 to \$299	20	88	68	—	49	74	87	56	33	51
\$300 to \$399	—	30	14	—	22	20	10	—	8	8
\$400 to \$499	—	21	9	—	8	6	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7
Median (dollars)	212	283	169	—	230	187	206	174	168	180
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	7	53	206	—	117	219	164	210	191	158
Less than 20 percent	7	—	87	—	18	72	58	93	63	41
20 to 24 percent	—	16	30	—	14	36	24	27	19	21
25 to 29 percent	—	8	15	—	23	33	9	16	22	23
30 to 34 percent	—	9	18	—	—	30	6	32	10	9
35 percent or more	—	13	47	—	62	48	67	39	74	58
Not computed	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Median	12.5	29.4	21.9	—	36.3	25.2	25.0	21.9	27.7	28.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	26	113	197	—	50	118	77	170	126	44
Less than 20 percent	6	36	165	—	39	92	55	127	79	37
20 to 24 percent	12	30	24	—	11	19	17	21	18	—
25 to 29 percent	8	7	8	—	—	—	5	22	16	7
30 to 34 percent	—	21	—	—	—	7	—	—	13	—
35 percent or more	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.9	23.4	15.7	—	10.0	14.6	13.4	16.0	18.2	11.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	76	209	202	—	6	85	51	79	62	15
Less than 20 percent	43	134	187	—	6	80	51	79	62	15
20 to 24 percent	26	35	15	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.1	18.0	14.0	—	12.5	10.0	13.2	12.3	12.1	10.0
\$50,000 or more	88	414	114	—	—	59	48	29	39	23
Less than 20 percent	88	336	108	—	—	59	48	29	39	23
20 to 24 percent	—	53	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.4	14.9	10.0	—	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	437	838	247	—	692	747	864	188	240	306
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	38	—	—	42	10	—	—	—	6
\$100 to \$199	81	34	16	—	256	84	113	11	—	103
\$200 to \$299	243	101	104	—	226	367	367	58	53	76
\$300 to \$399	34	520	73	—	67	169	260	82	77	110
\$400 to \$499	26	97	19	—	53	68	74	24	89	11
\$500 to \$599	20	30	16	—	31	50	29	—	21	—
\$600 to \$749	28	6	—	—	—	17	12	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	5	12	19	—	17	3	9	13	—	—
Median (dollars)	252	338	297	—	211	280	287	330	371	262
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	198	365	90	—	470	282	356	55	80	200
Less than 20 percent	—	24	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	26	—	—	28	20	26	—	—	14
25 to 29 percent	8	31	—	—	66	51	13	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent	29	8	8	—	77	5	—	6	—	5
35 percent or more	145	257	76	—	206	206	303	41	73	146
Not computed	11	19	6	—	50	—	14	8	7	22
Median	50.0+	47.7	50.0+	—	34.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	117	254	75	—	164	247	321	27	53	94
Less than 20 percent	45	10	—	—	58	56	91	10	7	22
20 to 24 percent	14	41	25	—	32	59	48	6	14	32
25 to 29 percent	29	62	16	—	40	69	68	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	15	58	7	—	6	33	44	—	20	12
35 percent or more	14	77	20	—	23	27	65	11	12	28
Not computed	—	6	7	—	5	3	5	—	—	—
Median	24.8	30.9	27.8	—	23.4	25.5	26.4	22.9	31.4	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	90	136	73	—	47	167	142	68	76	12
Less than 20 percent	82	103	57	—	29	104	98	57	47	12
20 to 24 percent	8	17	10	—	—	48	36	11	22	—
25 to 29 percent	—	16	—	—	7	15	8	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	16.9	13.2	—	18.5	17.6	16.8	15.2	18.4	15.7
\$35,000 or more	32	83	9	—	11	51	45	38	31	—
Less than 20 percent	32	77	9	—	11	51	41	33	31	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.8	10.5	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	12.0	10.9	12.5	—

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.								
	Tract 15.03	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 254	808	580	655	405	614	98	6	399
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	746	423	288	408	151	340	40	—	319
Less than \$300	54	65	64	32	13	53	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	117	188	93	138	38	85	—	—	35
\$400 to \$499	161	88	89	93	47	82	11	—	69
\$500 to \$599	129	55	28	68	26	22	15	—	60
\$600 to \$799	188	15	14	43	27	48	14	—	124
\$800 to \$999	83	5	—	30	—	26	—	—	10
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	7	—	4	—	16	—	—	15
\$1,500 to \$1,999	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	6
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	529	376	389	427	435	436	557	—	594
Not mortgaged	508	385	292	247	254	274	58	6	80
Less than \$100	5	7	7	7	7	—	—	—	6
\$100 to \$199	129	256	155	158	85	190	17	—	28
\$200 to \$299	290	92	107	73	96	51	22	—	46
\$300 to \$399	77	25	23	8	51	33	19	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	5	—	8	7	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	7	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	230	180	192	183	226	179	227	175	207
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	230	243	364	236	210	202	18	6	70
Less than 20 percent	96	89	98	72	47	64	—	6	20
20 to 24 percent	45	35	25	—	33	31	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	16	37	56	41	8	25	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	30	26	21	44	—	—	15
35 percent or more	67	76	137	83	80	38	10	—	35
Not computed	—	6	18	14	21	—	8	—	—
Median	22.1	24.2	29.5	29.8	31.5	26.2	37.5	12.5	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	370	311	116	158	78	175	32	—	73
Less than 20 percent	80	279	90	125	61	122	25	—	26
20 to 24 percent	27	—	12	13	12	31	7	—	6
25 to 29 percent	5	5	7	—	4	—	—	—	26
30 to 34 percent	10	—	7	14	5	7	—	—	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—	6	—	11	—	—	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	13.4	15.7	12.2	13.3	16.5	12.2	—	25.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	370	174	69	132	79	121	41	—	133
Less than 20 percent	274	162	69	132	79	110	34	—	99
20 to 24 percent	79	5	—	—	—	5	7	—	22
25 to 29 percent	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.7	10.8	10.0	10.9	11.3	11.8	15.5	—	14.7
\$50,000 or more	284	80	31	129	38	116	7	—	123
Less than 20 percent	275	80	31	129	38	90	7	—	123
20 to 24 percent	9	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.6	10.0	10.0	—	11.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	283	268	224	364	145	192	26	—	22
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	17	—	66	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	16	21	94	38	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	51	53	36	38	16	88	18	—	6
\$300 to \$399	90	70	110	34	47	64	8	—	6
\$400 to \$499	75	78	42	63	30	27	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	29	13	8	33	6	6	—	—	10
\$600 to \$749	17	—	7	20	—	7	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	21	21	—	16	8	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	388	373	345	246	327	307	284	—	396
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	62	98	102	218	71	77	10	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	11	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	20	9	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	18	8	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	62	76	62	84	54	61	10	—	—
Not computed	—	11	35	18	—	9	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	30.6	47.7	50.0+	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	68	43	80	84	13	46	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	9	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	11	6	21	5	5	25	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	29	7	—	12	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	9	14	11	—	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	29	40	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median	26.7	24.6	31.1	34.1	22.5	24.6	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	108	84	27	48	52	44	8	—	6
Less than 20 percent	41	61	27	16	26	24	8	—	6
20 to 24 percent	47	13	—	14	10	20	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	8	16	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.7	15.7	16.6	22.9	20.0	19.4	12.5	—	12.5
\$35,000 or more	45	43	15	14	9	25	8	—	16
Less than 20 percent	45	43	15	7	9	25	8	—	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.5	12.2	10.0	12.5	12.5	11.1	12.5	—	21.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County—Con.		Remainder of Black Hawk County					
	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	455	18	6	6	—	—	1 407	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	358	9	—	—	—	—	743	—
Less than \$300	6	—	—	—	—	—	86	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	167	—
\$400 to \$499	53	—	—	—	—	—	219	—
\$500 to \$599	112	—	—	—	—	—	118	—
\$600 to \$799	128	4	—	—	—	—	125	—
\$800 to \$999	40	5	—	—	—	—	20	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	19	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	611	955	—	—	—	—	447	—
Not mortgaged	97	9	6	6	—	—	664	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
\$100 to \$199	21	—	—	6	—	—	339	—
\$200 to \$299	60	3	6	—	—	—	238	—
\$300 to \$399	16	6	—	—	—	—	45	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Median (dollars)	270	338	250	175	—	—	194	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	15	2	6	6	—	—	441	—
Less than 20 percent	5	—	3	6	—	—	184	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	3	—	—	—	76	—
25 to 29 percent	—	2	—	—	—	—	45	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—
35 percent or more	5	—	—	—	—	—	90	—
Not computed	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median	25.0	27.5	20.0	17.5	—	—	22.3	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	74	—	—	—	—	—	494	—
Less than 20 percent	50	—	—	—	—	—	400	—
20 to 24 percent	11	—	—	—	—	—	72	—
25 to 29 percent	11	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
35 percent or more	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.9	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	163	—	—	—	—	—	284	—
Less than 20 percent	114	—	—	—	—	—	258	—
20 to 24 percent	34	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
25 to 29 percent	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.3	—	—	—	—	—	14.0	—
\$50,000 or more	203	16	—	—	—	—	188	—
Less than 20 percent	198	11	—	—	—	—	181	—
20 to 24 percent	5	5	—	—	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.8	12.5	—	—	—	—	10.9	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	104	9	3	—	5	—	490	—
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—
\$200 to \$299	14	—	—	—	—	—	81	—
\$300 to \$399	12	—	3	—	5	—	206	—
\$400 to \$499	34	9	—	—	—	—	70	—
\$500 to \$599	7	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
\$600 to \$749	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	484	438	338	—	338	—	314	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	7	—	—	—	5	—	211	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	5	—	128	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	—	—	—	50.0+	—	45.8	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	34	—	3	—	—	—	170	—
Less than 20 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	3	—	—	—	30	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—
35 percent or more	27	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	45.6	—	27.5	—	—	—	26.3	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	24	9	—	—	—	—	59	—
Less than 20 percent	19	9	—	—	—	—	49	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.0	17.5	—	—	—	—	17.5	—
\$35,000 or more	39	—	—	—	—	—	50	—
Less than 20 percent	39	—	—	—	—	—	50	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	—	—	—	—	—	13.4	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Black Hawk County—Con.							
	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	Tract 26.04 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	204	322	862	334	54	972	19	773
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	143	252	480	221	39	521	19	522
Less than \$300.....	5	—	40	26	—	54	—	15
\$300 to \$399.....	7	12	97	40	17	94	—	40
\$400 to \$499.....	22	66	103	44	15	183	—	98
\$500 to \$599.....	19	98	113	49	7	84	—	99
\$600 to \$799.....	39	49	102	35	—	61	13	156
\$800 to \$999.....	6	22	13	27	—	28	—	87
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	45	5	12	—	—	10	6	26
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	639	544	500	501	414	460	671	608
Not mortgaged.....	61	70	382	113	15	451	—	251
Less than \$100.....	5	1	11	5	—	41	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	32	24	202	71	15	233	—	96
\$200 to \$299.....	—	45	151	35	—	156	—	132
\$300 to \$399.....	24	—	18	2	—	17	—	18
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
Median (dollars).....	185	214	191	178	142	186	—	216
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	9	56	192	69	33	302	—	124
Less than 20 percent.....	9	13	86	14	15	130	—	58
20 to 24 percent.....	—	15	36	13	—	52	—	4
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	10	19	6	13	—	13
30 to 34 percent.....	—	8	10	9	5	30	—	2
35 percent or more.....	—	20	46	14	7	73	—	47
Not computed.....	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	27.5	21.1	27.0	26.3	21.8	—	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	49	64	286	98	11	269	—	172
Less than 20 percent.....	27	39	209	75	11	190	—	101
20 to 24 percent.....	5	22	42	10	—	33	—	36
25 to 29 percent.....	11	3	20	8	—	27	—	19
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	7	—	—	8	—	4
35 percent or more.....	—	—	8	5	—	11	—	12
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.4	17.1	13.7	13.7	14.6	14.1	—	17.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	56	78	199	99	6	187	3	214
Less than 20 percent.....	49	59	179	76	6	166	—	161
20 to 24 percent.....	4	12	17	16	—	8	—	41
25 to 29 percent.....	3	7	1	—	—	2	3	12
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	2	7	—	4	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	17.7	13.1	16.2	12.5	11.8	27.5	14.8
\$50,000 or more.....	90	124	185	68	4	214	16	263
Less than 20 percent.....	74	119	177	61	4	212	13	249
20 to 24 percent.....	16	5	6	7	—	2	3	9
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.1	11.9	10.0—	10.5	10.0—	10.0	15.8	11.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	10	49	194	128	—	301	8	185
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	3
\$100 to \$199.....	4	—	6	9	—	48	—	17
\$200 to \$299.....	—	20	72	43	—	82	—	46
\$300 to \$399.....	—	12	36	34	—	96	8	68
\$400 to \$499.....	6	9	44	29	—	45	—	23
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	12	—	—	3	—	12
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	6
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	8	14	11	—	24	—	8
Median (dollars).....	404	306	316	311	—	307	313	319
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	4	28	44	30	—	84	—	35
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	2	—	15	—	2
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	3	—	9	—	2
35 percent or more.....	4	20	31	14	—	44	—	14
Not computed.....	—	8	9	9	—	10	—	7
Median.....	50.0+	45.0	50.0+	47.5	—	47.1	—	35.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	—	4	74	30	—	107	—	41
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	18	8	—	21	—	6
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	15	4	—	32	—	15
25 to 29 percent.....	—	4	9	12	—	15	—	4
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	20	3	—	13	—	7
35 percent or more.....	—	—	12	3	—	19	—	9
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median.....	—	27.5	27.2	26.3	—	24.5	—	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	9	40	35	—	68	8	62
Less than 20 percent.....	—	5	37	30	—	46	8	49
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	2	—	17	—	10
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	3
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	20.5	16.8	14.9	—	16.8	17.5	17.0
\$35,000 or more.....	6	8	36	33	—	42	—	47
Less than 20 percent.....	6	8	32	31	—	40	—	44
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Median.....	12.5	11.7	10.0—	12.2	—	10.3	—	10.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremer County							
	Tract 40	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 43	Tract 44	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	356	790	713	338	550	397	853	630
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	170	491	366	191	236	170	562	270
Less than \$300 -----	6	6	23	20	20	17	29	43
\$300 to \$399 -----	27	63	82	35	40	33	59	72
\$400 to \$499 -----	37	79	64	32	80	37	126	65
\$500 to \$599 -----	36	62	56	45	34	30	94	34
\$600 to \$799 -----	58	157	54	51	50	40	138	40
\$800 to \$999 -----	6	61	57	8	12	11	97	11
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	54	30	—	—	2	17	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median (dollars) -----	536	630	530	530	467	497	574	427
Not mortgaged -----	186	299	347	147	314	227	291	360
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	3	2	18	12	4	21
\$100 to \$199 -----	120	94	124	89	194	145	135	262
\$200 to \$299 -----	66	175	197	46	101	56	136	67
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	23	14	10	1	11	14	10
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	7	9	—	—	3	2	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	187	230	216	183	176	176	203	159
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	110	140	189	102	215	151	185	270
Less than 20 percent -----	48	26	68	46	115	74	57	140
20 to 24 percent -----	11	30	39	10	14	15	36	41
25 to 29 percent -----	—	37	33	13	20	9	26	26
30 to 34 percent -----	18	7	19	6	24	10	17	18
35 percent or more -----	33	30	30	25	40	30	49	45
Not computed -----	—	10	—	2	2	13	—	—
Median -----	23.2	26.2	23.4	22.0	19.1	19.4	24.9	19.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	101	204	193	84	163	159	211	180
Less than 20 percent -----	86	124	131	60	131	117	119	155
20 to 24 percent -----	4	50	19	19	21	24	33	9
25 to 29 percent -----	5	9	29	5	11	10	18	10
30 to 34 percent -----	6	17	7	—	—	—	22	4
35 percent or more -----	—	4	7	—	—	8	19	2
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.9	17.7	15.1	14.0	14.8	13.7	17.8	12.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	90	201	184	92	122	55	195	95
Less than 20 percent -----	78	175	149	88	108	43	143	90
20 to 24 percent -----	12	12	23	4	14	12	31	3
25 to 29 percent -----	—	5	12	—	—	—	21	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.3	13.8	13.5	12.6	13.5	15.7	14.0	10.2
\$50,000 or more -----	55	245	147	60	50	32	262	85
Less than 20 percent -----	55	210	135	59	44	32	239	80
20 to 24 percent -----	—	20	5	1	6	—	12	5
25 to 29 percent -----	—	15	7	—	—	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.2	12.0	10.0	11.8	10.0	10.0	11.4	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	302	219	442	82	150	123	333	162
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	25	—	—	—	5	—	2	6
\$100 to \$199 -----	81	10	46	6	14	25	58	19
\$200 to \$299 -----	89	119	112	33	68	40	83	97
\$300 to \$399 -----	44	57	217	32	32	24	91	20
\$400 to \$499 -----	11	26	36	2	4	13	56	6
\$500 to \$599 -----	27	7	25	—	—	2	6	2
\$600 to \$749 -----	12	—	—	—	7	—	3	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	13	—	6	9	20	19	34	12
Median (dollars) -----	250	290	318	291	274	246	306	256
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	134	47	121	19	59	48	92	52
Less than 20 percent -----	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
20 to 24 percent -----	21	—	7	—	7	—	6	2
25 to 29 percent -----	34	—	12	5	2	5	12	2
30 to 34 percent -----	7	6	6	—	2	2	17	9
35 percent or more -----	56	41	84	12	32	24	46	33
Not computed -----	10	—	12	2	14	17	9	4
Median -----	30.7	48.6	50.0+	50.0+	47.9	42.8	40.4	43.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	70	94	144	14	57	18	93	60
Less than 20 percent -----	18	18	43	4	18	7	38	23
20 to 24 percent -----	21	26	14	2	14	2	12	24
25 to 29 percent -----	15	25	47	—	—	4	14	4
30 to 34 percent -----	—	20	8	—	8	—	8	—
35 percent or more -----	16	5	32	8	7	5	13	4
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	10	—	8	5
Median -----	24.0	25.6	26.6	41.3	22.0	25.0	21.9	20.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	49	53	131	45	26	44	82	31
Less than 20 percent -----	35	53	116	38	24	30	58	31
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	15	—	2	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—
30 to 34 percent -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	7	—	8	18	—
Median -----	13.1	14.2	16.1	12.8	13.5	16.3	16.6	13.4
\$35,000 or more -----	49	25	46	4	8	13	66	19
Less than 20 percent -----	42	25	46	4	4	13	62	14
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	7	—	—	—	4	—	4	5
Median -----	12.7	12.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.0

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Block Hawk County	
		Total	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city	Tract 17.02	Tract 19
Occupied housing units	52 006	43 637	11 387	24 065	655	602
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	327	274	124	113	-	-
1985 to 1988	554	455	174	188	-	-
1980 to 1984	2 844	2 427	564	1 428	51	13
1970 to 1979	10 691	8 880	2 678	4 081	80	25
1960 to 1969	8 534	7 388	2 181	4 136	145	36
1950 to 1959	10 470	9 405	2 560	5 051	233	134
1940 to 1949	5 072	4 580	1 032	2 796	62	144
1939 or earlier	13 514	10 228	2 074	6 272	84	250
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	377	319	41	260	-	-
1 bedroom	5 555	4 950	1 414	3 053	43	38
2 bedrooms	16 071	14 075	3 563	8 522	287	241
3 bedrooms	21 471	17 911	4 415	9 627	280	239
4 bedrooms	7 344	5 579	1 770	2 307	45	84
5 or more bedrooms	1 188	803	184	296	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	51 791	43 436	11 375	23 902	646	602
Source of water, public system or private company	43 924	38 563	10 719	23 440	572	575
Sewage disposal, public sewer	44 163	38 619	10 829	23 363	554	575
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	167	139	19	75	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	123	101	12	54	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	44	38	7	21	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	38 491	33 503	8 546	20 522	581	523
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 086	2 612	527	336	18	19
Electricity	5 694	5 134	1 855	2 387	36	14
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2 391	1 492	274	493	8	46
All other fuels	1 248	803	174	254	12	-
No fuel used	96	93	11	73	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	3 340	2 902	461	2 122	49	19
1	16 430	14 022	3 766	8 327	210	200
2	21 145	17 679	4 877	9 515	230	296
3 or more	11 091	9 034	2 283	4 101	166	87
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	36 374	30 076	7 329	16 308	531	471
1989 to March 1990	3 052	2 499	763	1 337	40	39
1985 to 1988	6 598	5 716	1 502	3 230	68	80
1980 to 1984	4 575	3 758	891	2 073	37	30
1970 to 1979	10 018	7 986	1 956	3 940	149	103
1969 or earlier	12 131	10 117	2 217	5 728	237	219
Renter-occupied housing units	15 632	13 561	4 058	7 757	124	131
1989 to March 1990	6 743	5 869	2 052	3 207	63	51
1985 to 1988	5 790	5 136	1 434	3 012	49	62
1980 to 1984	1 677	1 481	338	936	12	11
1970 to 1979	950	718	184	443	-	-
1969 or earlier	472	357	50	159	-	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	1 135	1 004	143	730	22	6
Householder 65 years and over	12 698	10 319	2 290	6 413	180	139
Owner-occupied housing units	10 045	8 101	1 834	4 897	175	128
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	50	39	7	17	-	-
No telephone in unit	44	30	7	23	-	-
No vehicle available	2 022	1 691	276	1 236	7	19
Complete plumbing facilities	51 839	43 498	11 368	23 990	655	602
1.00 or less persons per room	51 190	42 923	11 241	23 677	636	587
1.01 or more persons per room	649	575	127	313	19	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	167	139	19	75	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	167	139	19	75	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 925	38 666	43 179	37 249	29 627	30 985
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 276	19 141	17 375	19 634	18 814	19 664
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 892	6 005	1 972	3 226	66	82
Owner-occupied housing units	2 120	1 776	283	1 120	16	35
Renter-occupied housing units	4 772	4 229	1 689	2 106	50	47

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County				
	Tract 23	Tract 1	Tract 7	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	2 412	587	307	444	650	602
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	—	—	14	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	46	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	76	—	5	51	13
1970 to 1979	308	39	—	7	75	25
1960 to 1969	553	13	16	18	145	36
1950 to 1959	553	19	6	72	233	134
1940 to 1949	354	33	50	53	62	144
1939 or earlier	644	361	221	289	84	250
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	14	54	14	6	—	—
1 bedroom	377	325	37	79	43	38
2 bedrooms	709	82	103	181	287	241
3 bedrooms	843	63	113	118	275	239
4 bedrooms	420	53	32	60	45	84
5 or more bedrooms	49	10	8	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	2 412	538	298	444	641	602
Source of water, public system or private company	2 412	587	307	424	572	575
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 412	580	307	444	554	575
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	2 057	372	260	416	581	523
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	38	14	—	6	13	19
Electricity	257	111	5	5	36	14
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	50	13	22	13	8	46
All other fuels	10	50	20	—	12	—
No fuel used	—	27	—	4	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	103	264	85	64	49	19
1	922	225	106	193	205	200
2	930	57	83	131	230	296
3 or more	457	41	33	56	166	87
Vehicles per household	1.8	.8	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	1 278	103	184	357	531	471
1989 to March 1990	131	6	7	21	40	39
1985 to 1988	164	18	17	41	68	80
1980 to 1984	134	22	15	49	37	30
1970 to 1979	343	17	47	93	149	103
1969 or earlier	506	40	98	153	237	219
Renter-occupied housing units	1 134	484	123	87	119	131
1989 to March 1990	596	161	44	20	58	51
1985 to 1988	378	187	58	25	49	62
1980 to 1984	70	95	12	12	12	11
1970 to 1979	55	23	6	22	—	—
1969 or earlier	35	18	6	8	—	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	10	107	29	35	22	6
Householder 65 years and over	513	228	111	165	180	139
Owner-occupied housing units	421	48	96	151	175	128
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	7	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	72	152	29	34	7	19
Complete plumbing facilities	2 412	587	307	444	650	602
1.00 or less persons per room	2 354	570	307	426	631	587
1.01 or more persons per room	58	17	—	18	19	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	43 351	16 566	19 377	20 345	29 627	30 985
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 705	9 923	10 606	14 661	19 503	19 664
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	635	237	149	110	61	82
Owner-occupied housing units	58	26	59	83	16	35
Renter-occupied housing units	577	211	90	27	45	47

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Block Hawk County	
		Total	Cedar Falls city	Waterloo city	Tract 17.02	Tract 19
Specified owner-occupied housing units	30 673	26 046	6 347	14 758	503	431
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	17 630	15 174	3 965	8 281	286	214
Less than \$300	1 165	1 001	133	642	15	36
\$300 to \$399	2 891	2 480	455	1 551	94	47
\$400 to \$499	3 708	3 188	655	1 786	80	52
\$500 to \$599	3 086	2 695	666	1 442	49	17
\$600 to \$799	4 047	3 459	1 162	1 722	26	30
\$800 to \$999	1 620	1 357	495	663	18	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	917	809	329	368	4	16
\$1,500 to \$1,999	133	127	43	77	—	8
\$2,000 or more	63	58	27	30	—	—
Median (dollars)	533	533	610	511	434	456
Not mortgaged	13 043	10 872	2 382	6 477	217	217
Less than \$100	343	283	50	147	—	—
\$100 to \$199	6 002	4 839	886	2 937	158	161
\$200 to \$299	5 308	4 464	1 136	2 567	51	39
\$300 to \$399	1 040	957	218	615	8	17
\$400 to \$499	219	198	51	137	—	—
\$500 or more	131	131	41	74	—	—
Median (dollars)	202	205	216	204	176	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	8 035	6 673	1 173	4 264	180	154
Less than 20 percent	3 113	2 539	456	1 567	72	58
20 to 24 percent	1 148	952	204	549	—	22
25 to 29 percent	898	734	132	496	41	18
30 to 34 percent	689	570	109	353	13	29
35 percent or more	2 024	1 742	242	1 203	46	27
Not computed	163	136	30	96	8	—
Median	23.6	23.8	22.8	24.7	26.7	24.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 192	6 897	1 413	4 048	143	105
Less than 20 percent	5 781	4 858	972	2 838	125	82
20 to 24 percent	1 299	1 120	178	725	5	19
25 to 29 percent	624	527	166	255	—	4
30 to 34 percent	273	217	52	138	7	—
35 percent or more	215	175	45	92	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.1	11.3	15.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 859	5 825	1 522	3 179	109	92
Less than 20 percent	5 678	4 804	1 186	2 664	109	86
20 to 24 percent	832	721	223	376	—	—
25 to 29 percent	239	201	78	95	—	—
30 to 34 percent	78	67	29	25	—	6
35 percent or more	32	32	6	19	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	14.0	15.2	13.4	12.1	11.5
\$50,000 or more	7 587	6 651	2 239	3 267	71	80
Less than 20 percent	6 994	6 140	2 065	2 992	71	62
20 to 24 percent	474	425	139	231	—	10
25 to 29 percent	93	62	24	36	—	—
30 to 34 percent	15	15	11	—	—	—
35 percent or more	11	9	—	8	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.1	11.2	12.0	10.5	10.0	10.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 902	13 114	4 027	7 717	124	131
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	224	190	47	112	8	—
\$100 to \$199	1 546	1 287	382	735	19	—
\$200 to \$299	4 229	3 591	1 057	2 190	16	71
\$300 to \$399	4 887	4 380	1 440	2 475	33	33
\$400 to \$499	2 150	2 004	596	1 182	23	21
\$500 to \$599	899	830	278	500	9	6
\$600 to \$749	397	375	120	240	—	—
\$750 to \$999	99	99	35	62	—	—
\$1,000 or more	9	9	—	9	—	—
No cash rent	462	349	72	212	16	—
Median (dollars)	322	327	329	330	333	288
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	5 078	4 519	1 579	2 499	46	43
Less than 20 percent	130	118	50	64	—	—
20 to 24 percent	330	287	94	143	8	—
25 to 29 percent	460	388	115	224	7	—
30 to 34 percent	333	284	89	160	12	7
35 percent or more	3 470	3 145	1 153	1 732	10	27
Not computed	355	297	78	176	9	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.6	31.5	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 385	3 839	1 235	2 175	46	35
Less than 20 percent	744	579	162	355	16	—
20 to 24 percent	942	827	227	466	—	19
25 to 29 percent	942	833	280	476	12	—
30 to 34 percent	647	603	206	321	5	10
35 percent or more	988	898	337	488	13	6
Not computed	122	99	23	69	—	—
Median	27.4	27.8	28.9	27.4	27.9	24.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 519	3 058	790	1 990	25	35
Less than 20 percent	2 483	2 098	562	1 316	16	15
20 to 24 percent	645	623	122	457	9	20
25 to 29 percent	186	179	61	115	—	—
30 to 34 percent	58	51	23	28	—	—
35 percent or more	27	20	—	17	—	—
Not computed	120	87	22	57	—	—
Median	17.2	17.5	16.9	17.8	18.9	20.6
\$35,000 or more	1 920	1 698	423	1 053	7	18
Less than 20 percent	1 775	1 573	410	952	—	18
20 to 24 percent	80	80	7	71	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10	—	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	4	4	—	4	—	—
Not computed	51	31	6	16	7	—
Median	11.7	11.8	11.2	12.1	—	10.0

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Falls city, Black Hawk County	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County				
	Tract 23	Tract 1	Tract 7	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 196	97	157	350	503	431
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	662	28	15	169	286	214
Less than \$300	39	5	—	32	15	36
\$300 to \$399	88	6	—	57	94	47
\$400 to \$499	113	10	15	44	80	52
\$500 to \$599	126	7	—	22	49	17
\$600 to \$799	190	—	—	14	26	30
\$800 to \$999	53	—	—	—	18	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	38	—	—	—	4	16
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	—	—	—	—	8
\$2,000 or more	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	569	465	425	395	434	456
Not mortgaged	534	69	142	181	217	217
Less than \$100	8	6	—	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199	230	14	96	106	158	161
\$200 to \$299	252	35	38	62	51	39
\$300 to \$399	44	14	8	6	8	17
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	209	233	177	183	176	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	258	66	103	219	180	154
Less than 20 percent	85	12	35	77	72	58
20 to 24 percent	44	6	8	—	—	22
25 to 29 percent	43	23	18	22	41	18
30 to 34 percent	20	—	9	12	13	29
35 percent or more	52	25	27	97	46	27
Not computed	14	—	6	11	8	—
Median	24.2	28.3	26.5	32.1	26.7	24.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	271	25	31	57	143	105
Less than 20 percent	219	14	31	44	125	82
20 to 24 percent	25	11	—	6	5	19
25 to 29 percent	14	—	—	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	13	—	—	7	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.5	13.5	10.0	14.3	11.3	15.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	252	6	8	51	109	92
Less than 20 percent	218	6	8	51	109	86
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	15	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	12	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.3	12.5	10.0	10.0	12.1	11.5
\$50,000 or more	415	—	15	23	71	80
Less than 20 percent	408	—	15	23	71	62
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.5	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 134	484	123	87	119	131
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	—	30	6	—	8	—
\$100 to \$199	46	179	39	—	19	—
\$200 to \$299	355	147	37	30	16	71
\$300 to \$399	360	67	41	44	28	33
\$400 to \$499	173	25	—	6	23	21
\$500 to \$599	85	19	—	—	9	6
\$600 to \$749	77	—	—	7	—	—
\$750 to \$999	18	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	20	17	—	—	16	—
Median (dollars)	341	211	227	332	331	288
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	422	313	75	35	41	43
Less than 20 percent	—	25	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	28	4	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	9	43	6	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	17	53	5	—	12	7
35 percent or more	358	145	60	21	5	27
Not computed	38	19	—	14	9	9
Median	50.0+	34.8	48.7	50.0+	30.4	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	423	124	36	33	46	35
Less than 20 percent	41	44	6	7	16	—
20 to 24 percent	52	22	15	13	—	19
25 to 29 percent	105	40	—	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent	59	6	6	7	5	10
35 percent or more	156	7	9	6	13	6
Not computed	10	5	—	—	—	—
Median	30.7	23.5	24.0	23.7	27.9	24.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	222	36	12	12	25	35
Less than 20 percent	162	18	12	12	16	15
20 to 24 percent	19	—	—	—	9	20
25 to 29 percent	25	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	16	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median	17.2	19.2	15.7	10.0	18.9	20.6
\$35,000 or more	67	11	—	7	7	18
Less than 20 percent	67	11	—	7	—	18
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median	10.0	10.0	—	17.5	—	10.0

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Black Hawk County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Black Hawk County	
		Total	Waterloo city	Tract 17.02	Tract 19
Occupied housing units -----	2 949	2 937	2 799	407	225
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990 -----	10	10	10	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	14	14	14	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	215	215	215	63	6
1970 to 1979 -----	533	533	475	98	16
1960 to 1969 -----	459	459	437	42	20
1950 to 1959 -----	573	565	535	115	109
1940 to 1949 -----	408	408	387	54	28
1939 or earlier -----	737	733	726	35	46
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom -----	96	96	96	5	-
1 bedroom -----	543	543	521	95	-
2 bedrooms -----	914	910	830	95	73
3 bedrooms -----	1 142	1 134	1 113	173	124
4 bedrooms -----	244	244	229	39	28
5 or more bedrooms -----	10	10	10	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities -----	2 933	2 921	2 783	407	225
Source of water, public system or private company -----	2 931	2 919	2 792	407	225
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	2 924	2 912	2 777	407	225
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	17	17	17	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	17	17	17	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas -----	2 228	2 216	2 122	230	220
Battled, tank, or LP gas -----	42	42	42	21	-
Electricity -----	565	565	528	141	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	74	74	67	15	5
All other fuels -----	40	40	40	-	-
No fuel used -----	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None -----	765	765	765	117	17
1 -----	1 146	1 142	1 047	134	66
2 -----	749	741	704	101	78
3 or more -----	289	289	283	55	64
Vehicles per household -----	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 313	1 313	1 282	162	164
1989 to March 1990 -----	58	58	58	-	7
1985 to 1988 -----	181	181	176	14	24
1980 to 1984 -----	72	72	72	32	18
1970 to 1979 -----	387	387	361	72	41
1969 or earlier -----	615	615	615	44	74
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 636	1 624	1 517	245	61
1989 to March 1990 -----	745	741	658	83	17
1985 to 1988 -----	673	665	648	107	39
1980 to 1984 -----	208	208	201	55	5
1970 to 1979 -----	10	10	10	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit -----	358	358	349	67	-
Householder 65 years and over -----	408	408	408	26	29
Owner-occupied housing units -----	281	281	281	10	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	10	10	10	-	-
No vehicle available -----	142	142	142	16	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	2 932	2 920	2 782	407	225
1.00 or less persons per room -----	2 684	2 672	2 534	372	216
1.01 or more persons per room -----	248	248	248	35	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	17	17	17	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	17	17	17	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	28 628	28 628	28 321	40 480	31 102
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 618	12 538	12 271	8 668	14 779
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	1 191	1 187	1 136	208	46
Owner-occupied housing units -----	245	245	245	27	12
Renter-occupied housing units -----	946	942	891	181	34

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Block Hawk County					
	Tract 1	Tract 7	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	284	257	373	407	533	225
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	—	10	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	56	—	—	63	38	6
1970 to 1979	18	—	—	98	68	16
1960 to 1969	22	42	26	42	112	20
1950 to 1959	11	20	138	115	60	109
1940 to 1949	24	44	111	54	80	28
1939 or earlier	153	141	98	35	175	46
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	27	26	7	5	—	—
1 bedroom	119	46	126	95	49	—
2 bedrooms	56	81	110	95	124	73
3 bedrooms	60	71	107	173	310	124
4 bedrooms	22	28	23	39	45	28
5 or more bedrooms	—	5	—	—	5	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	274	251	373	407	533	225
Source of water, public system or private company	284	257	373	407	533	225
Sewage disposal, public sewer	272	257	373	407	523	225
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	—	7	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	10	—	7	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	193	217	306	230	491	220
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	21	16	—
Electricity	61	23	46	141	15	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	20	9	6	15	4	5
All other fuels	10	8	15	—	7	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	159	139	63	117	107	17
1	77	90	179	134	192	66
2	48	13	89	101	191	78
3 or more	—	15	42	55	43	64
Vehicles per household .....	.6	.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	76	83	236	162	385	164
1989 to March 1990	—	—	17	—	22	7
1985 to 1988	6	14	45	14	21	24
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	32	—	18
1970 to 1979	—	26	79	72	73	41
1969 or earlier	70	43	95	44	269	74
Renter-occupied housing units	208	174	137	245	148	61
1989 to March 1990	108	97	71	83	56	17
1985 to 1988	64	60	43	107	67	39
1980 to 1984	26	17	23	55	25	5
1970 to 1979	10	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	71	77	27	67	33	—
Householder 65 years and over	82	33	53	26	168	29
Owner-occupied housing units	45	13	41	10	148	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	10	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	41	10	13	16	57	—
Complete plumbing facilities	274	257	366	407	533	225
1.00 or less persons per room	245	224	306	372	497	216
1.01 or more persons per room	29	33	60	35	36	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	—	7	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	10	—	7	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 615	22 814	23 306	40 480	25 309	31 102
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	6 784	6 832	12 875	8 668	15 410	14 779
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	140	143	137	208	144	46
Owner-occupied housing units	15	19	61	27	79	12
Renter-occupied housing units	125	124	76	181	65	34

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Block Hawk County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Block Hawk County	
	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Total	Waterloo city	Tract 17.02	Tract 19
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 249	1 249	1 218	152	164
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage -----	725	725	694	122	120
Less than \$300 -----	108	108	101	17	17
\$300 to \$399 -----	185	185	185	44	32
\$400 to \$499 -----	168	168	165	13	30
\$500 to \$599 -----	95	95	82	19	5
\$600 to \$799 -----	111	111	103	17	18
\$800 to \$999 -----	42	42	42	12	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	16	16	16	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	428	428	424	400	422
Not mortgaged -----	524	524	524	30	44
Less than \$100 -----	23	23	23	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	171	171	171	-	16
\$200 to \$299 -----	200	200	200	22	12
\$300 to \$399 -----	92	92	92	-	16
\$400 to \$499 -----	23	23	23	8	-
\$500 or more -----	15	15	15	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	228	228	228	273	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000 -----	591	591	591	56	41
Less than 20 percent -----	79	79	79	-	6
20 to 24 percent -----	88	88	88	-	9
25 to 29 percent -----	68	68	68	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	60	60	60	13	15
35 percent or more -----	259	259	259	37	11
Not computed -----	37	37	37	6	-
Median -----	33.5	33.5	33.5	46.7	31.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	271	271	260	15	64
Less than 20 percent -----	166	166	166	-	34
20 to 24 percent -----	44	44	33	8	12
25 to 29 percent -----	23	23	23	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	27	27	27	7	7
35 percent or more -----	11	11	11	-	11
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	16.4	16.4	15.7	24.7	19.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	189	189	181	23	29
Less than 20 percent -----	170	170	170	23	24
20 to 24 percent -----	11	11	11	-	5
25 to 29 percent -----	8	8	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.0	12.4
\$50,000 or more -----	198	198	186	58	30
Less than 20 percent -----	190	190	178	58	22
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8	8	-	8
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 626	1 614	1 507	245	61
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100 -----	92	92	92	58	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	323	323	303	75	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	327	327	301	22	17
\$300 to \$399 -----	431	427	382	6	31
\$400 to \$499 -----	303	295	282	40	6
\$500 to \$599 -----	95	95	92	24	-
\$600 to \$749 -----	47	47	47	20	7
\$750 to \$999 -----	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent -----	8	8	8	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	314	313	312	181	320
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000 -----	948	944	898	177	34
Less than 20 percent -----	56	56	56	27	-
20 to 24 percent -----	41	41	41	12	-
25 to 29 percent -----	81	81	81	44	-
30 to 34 percent -----	48	48	48	6	-
35 percent or more -----	635	635	589	79	34
Not computed -----	87	83	83	9	-
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	30.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	334	334	309	38	11
Less than 20 percent -----	61	61	61	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	89	89	74	5	6
25 to 29 percent -----	22	22	15	-	5
30 to 34 percent -----	39	39	39	6	-
35 percent or more -----	115	115	112	27	-
Not computed -----	8	8	8	-	-
Median -----	28.0	28.0	30.1	50.0+	24.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	209	209	188	23	9
Less than 20 percent -----	148	148	127	-	9
20 to 24 percent -----	20	20	20	5	-
25 to 29 percent -----	31	31	31	8	-
30 to 34 percent -----	10	10	10	10	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	18.2	18.2	18.5	29.1	17.5
\$35,000 or more -----	135	127	112	7	7
Less than 20 percent -----	135	127	112	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.5	17.5

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo city, Black Hawk County					
	Tract 1	Tract 7	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	76	76	223	152	372	164
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	21	43	119	122	134	120
Less than \$300	7	13	32	17	7	17
\$300 to \$399	8	7	36	44	33	32
\$400 to \$499	6	23	45	13	41	30
\$500 to \$599	—	—	6	19	26	5
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	17	27	18
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	12	—	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	322	405	367	400	439	422
Not mortgaged	55	33	104	30	238	44
Less than \$100	9	7	—	—	7	—
\$100 to \$199	16	6	49	—	78	16
\$200 to \$299	14	13	38	22	87	12
\$300 to \$399	8	—	17	—	51	16
\$400 to \$499	8	7	—	8	7	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	8	—
Median (dollars)	221	263	205	273	225	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	51	48	138	56	197	41
Less than 20 percent	6	6	21	—	40	6
20 to 24 percent	8	13	25	—	33	9
25 to 29 percent	—	5	34	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	11	13	21	15
35 percent or more	37	24	40	37	74	11
Not computed	—	—	7	6	21	—
Median	41.7	32.5	27.9	46.7	31.7	31.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	25	13	59	15	67	31.8
Less than 20 percent	25	6	46	—	55	64
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	8	7	34
25 to 29 percent	—	7	7	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	7	5	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	11
Median	10.0	25.4	16.4	24.7	12.8	19.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7	7	18	23	70	29
Less than 20 percent	—	7	18	23	70	24
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.8	12.4
\$50,000 or more	—	8	8	58	38	30
Less than 20 percent	—	8	8	58	38	22
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	12.5	10.0	10.0	10.6	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	208	174	137	245	138	61
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	12	—	—	58	—	—
\$100 to \$199	77	64	21	75	31	—
\$200 to \$299	79	39	6	22	16	17
\$300 to \$399	—	60	66	6	47	31
\$400 to \$499	28	11	36	40	30	6
\$500 to \$599	12	—	8	24	6	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	20	—	7
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	210	275	358	181	339	320
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	157	125	67	177	64	34
Less than 20 percent	18	—	—	27	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	10	5	12	9	—
25 to 29 percent	23	7	—	44	—	—
30 to 34 percent	24	—	—	6	8	—
35 percent or more	61	86	41	79	47	34
Not computed	31	22	21	9	—	—
Median	34.6	50.0+	50.0+	30.8	50.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	40	49	47	38	13	11
Less than 20 percent	14	16	9	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	10	17	8	5	5	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	6	7	6	—	—
35 percent or more	16	10	23	27	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.0	22.5	34.6	50.0+	22.5	24.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	11	—	15	23	52	9
Less than 20 percent	11	—	15	—	26	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	5	10	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	8	16	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	—	17.5	29.1	20.0	17.5
\$35,000 or more	—	—	8	7	9	7
Less than 20 percent	—	—	8	7	9	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	10.0	12.5	12.5	17.5

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Black Hawk County	
		Total	Cedar Falls city
Occupied housing units	241	231	120
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	5	5	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	16	16	6
1970 to 1979	74	74	41
1960 to 1969	56	56	34
1950 to 1959	12	12	6
1940 to 1949	26	22	16
1939 or earlier	52	46	17
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	17	13	5
1 bedroom	57	51	29
2 bedrooms	36	36	19
3 bedrooms	60	60	33
4 bedrooms	45	45	34
5 or more bedrooms	26	26	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	237	231	120
Source of water, public system or private company	233	223	116
Sewage disposal, public sewer	222	212	105
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	163	153	77
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	12	12	5
Electricity	66	66	38
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	23	13	—
1	117	117	76
2	70	70	29
3 or more	31	31	15
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	130	130	59
1989 to March 1990	50	50	12
1985 to 1988	26	26	9
1980 to 1984	20	20	18
1970 to 1979	22	22	14
1969 or earlier	12	12	6
Renter-occupied housing units	111	101	61
1989 to March 1990	85	75	41
1985 to 1988	26	26	20
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	22	12	4
Householder 65 years and over	6	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	6	6	—
Complete plumbing facilities	241	231	120
1.00 or less persons per room	203	197	86
1.01 or more persons per room	38	34	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	77 149	77 149	65 592
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 185	19 392	23 664
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	54	44	8
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	54	44	8

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County	
		Total	Cedar Falls city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	130	130	59
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	101	101	38
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	22	22	9
\$400 to \$499	7	7	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	13	13	7
\$800 to \$999	25	25	12
\$1,000 to \$1,499	10	10	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999	11	11	—
\$2,000 or more	13	13	—
Median (dollars)	925	925	963
Not mortgaged	29	29	21
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	6	6	—
\$200 to \$299	8	8	6
\$300 to \$399	15	15	15
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	352	352	365
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	23	23	9
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	16	16	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	23.6	23.6	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	27	27	13
Less than 20 percent	14	14	6
20 to 24 percent	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.6	19.6	35.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	6	6
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5	22.5
\$50,000 or more	74	74	31
Less than 20 percent	54	54	15
20 to 24 percent	16	16	16
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	4	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.7	15.7	20.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	111	101	61
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	4	—	—
\$100 to \$199	25	25	10
\$200 to \$299	19	19	4
\$300 to \$399	40	34	28
\$400 to \$499	18	18	14
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	5	5	5
Median (dollars)	307	308	363
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	50	44	8
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	38	38	8
Not computed	12	6	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	22	18	18
Less than 20 percent	4	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	4	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	14	14	14
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	36.1	36.8	36.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	27	27	27
Less than 20 percent	22	22	22
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	5	5	5
Median	13.8	13.8	13.8
\$35,000 or more	12	12	8
Less than 20 percent	12	12	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County	
		Total	Waterloo city
Occupied housing units	235	228	138
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	3	3	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	49	47	23
1960 to 1969	28	28	16
1950 to 1959	53	53	20
1940 to 1949	27	22	12
1939 or earlier	75	75	67
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	14	14	14
1 bedroom	33	33	30
2 bedrooms	106	106	47
3 bedrooms	50	45	35
4 bedrooms	27	25	7
5 or more bedrooms	5	5	5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	235	228	138
Source of water, public system or private company	225	223	138
Sewage disposal, public sewer	225	223	138
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	175	175	98
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—
Electricity	28	28	15
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5	5	5
All other fuels	21	14	14
No fuel used	6	6	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	35	35	26
1	91	89	54
2	97	97	53
3 or more	12	7	5
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.3	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	100	95	54
1989 to March 1990	8	8	8
1985 to 1988	30	30	16
1980 to 1984	14	14	6
1970 to 1979	23	23	19
1969 or earlier	25	20	5
Renter-occupied housing units	135	133	84
1989 to March 1990	82	80	46
1985 to 1988	47	47	32
1980 to 1984	6	6	6
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	27	27	27
Householder 65 years and over	47	42	24
Owner-occupied housing units	31	26	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	18	18	13
Complete plumbing facilities	235	228	138
1.00 or less persons per room	213	206	124
1.01 or more persons per room	22	22	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 728	26 633	24 735
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 202	14 220	14 609
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	87	85	56
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units	81	79	50

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County	
		Total	Waterloo city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	94	89	48
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	62	62	36
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	23	23	18
\$400 to \$499	19	19	6
\$500 to \$599	5	5	5
\$600 to \$799	2	2	—
\$800 to \$999	13	13	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	431	431	425
Not mortgaged	32	27	12
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	7	2	—
\$200 to \$299	25	25	12
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	225	232	257
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	42	42	19
Less than 20 percent	2	2	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7
35 percent or more	17	17	12
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	32.1	32.1	37.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	15	10	5
Less than 20 percent	15	10	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.5	15.0	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	27	27	22
Less than 20 percent	22	22	17
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	14.6
\$50,000 or more	10	10	2
Less than 20 percent	10	10	2
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.9	16.9	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	135	133	84
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	22	22	13
\$200 to \$299	66	66	36
\$300 to \$399	35	35	35
\$400 to \$499	10	10	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	2	—	—
Median (dollars)	261	261	281
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	68	68	35
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	52	52	28
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	31	29	29
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6
35 percent or more	9	9	9
Not computed	2	—	—
Median	30.4	30.4	30.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	18	18	8
Less than 20 percent	18	18	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	13.2	13.2	12.5
\$35,000 or more	18	18	12
Less than 20 percent	18	18	12
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5	12.5

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County	
		Total	Waterloo city
Occupied housing units	51 854	43 492	23 975
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	327	274	113
1985 to 1988	551	452	188
1980 to 1984	2 844	2 427	1 428
1970 to 1979	10 670	8 861	4 064
1960 to 1969	8 512	7 366	4 120
1950 to 1959	10 424	9 359	5 031
1940 to 1949	5 050	4 563	2 789
1939 or earlier	13 476	10 190	6 242
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	363	305	246
1 bedroom	5 530	4 925	3 031
2 bedrooms	16 006	14 010	8 496
3 bedrooms	21 447	17 892	9 611
4 bedrooms	7 325	5 562	2 300
5 or more bedrooms	1 183	798	291
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	51 639	43 291	23 812
Source of water, public system or private company	43 782	38 423	23 350
Sewage disposal, public sewer	44 021	38 479	23 273
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	167	139	75
Owner-occupied housing units	123	101	54
Renter-occupied housing units	44	38	21
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	38 389	33 401	20 464
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 086	2 612	336
Electricity	5 668	5 108	2 372
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2 386	1 487	488
All other fuels	1 235	797	248
No fuel used	90	87	67
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	3 315	2 877	2 102
1	16 376	13 970	8 294
2	21 084	17 618	9 483
3 or more	11 079	9 027	4 096
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.8	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	36 314	30 021	16 279
1989 to March 1990	3 044	2 491	1 329
1985 to 1988	6 579	5 697	3 214
1980 to 1984	4 567	3 750	2 073
1970 to 1979	10 016	7 984	3 940
1969 or earlier	12 108	10 099	5 723
Renter-occupied housing units	15 540	13 471	7 696
1989 to March 1990	6 692	5 820	3 178
1985 to 1988	5 755	5 101	2 986
1980 to 1984	1 671	1 475	930
1970 to 1979	950	718	443
1969 or earlier	472	357	159
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	1 114	983	709
Householder 65 years and over	12 659	10 285	6 395
Owner-occupied housing units	10 022	8 083	4 892
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	50	39	17
No telephone in unit	44	30	23
No vehicle available	2 010	1 679	1 229
Complete plumbing facilities	51 687	43 353	23 900
1.00 or less persons per room	51 054	42 794	23 595
1.01 or more persons per room	633	559	305
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	167	139	75
1.00 or less persons per room	167	139	75
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 950	38 696	37 271
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 307	19 176	19 666
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 830	5 945	3 185
Owner-occupied housing units	2 114	1 770	1 114
Renter-occupied housing units	4 716	4 175	2 071

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	Block Hawk County	
		Total	Waterloo city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	30 613	25 991	14 729
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	17 593	15 137	8 257
Less than \$300	1 165	1 001	642
\$300 to \$399	2 880	2 469	1 540
\$400 to \$499	3 689	3 169	1 780
\$500 to \$599	3 086	2 695	1 442
\$600 to \$799	4 047	3 459	1 722
\$800 to \$999	1 613	1 350	656
\$1,000 to \$1,499	917	809	368
\$1,500 to \$1,999	133	127	77
\$2,000 or more	63	58	30
Median (dollars)	534	533	512
Not mortgaged	13 020	10 854	6 472
Less than \$100	343	283	147
\$100 to \$199	5 997	4 839	2 937
\$200 to \$299	5 290	4 446	2 562
\$300 to \$399	1 040	957	615
\$400 to \$499	219	198	137
\$500 or more	131	131	74
Median (dollars)	202	205	204
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	8 002	6 640	4 252
Less than 20 percent	3 113	2 539	1 567
20 to 24 percent	1 140	944	549
25 to 29 percent	890	726	496
30 to 34 percent	689	570	353
35 percent or more	2 007	1 725	1 191
Not computed	163	136	96
Median	23.5	23.8	24.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 182	6 892	4 043
Less than 20 percent	5 771	4 853	2 833
20 to 24 percent	1 299	1 120	725
25 to 29 percent	624	527	255
30 to 34 percent	273	217	138
35 percent or more	215	175	92
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	14.9	14.9	15.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 844	5 810	3 169
Less than 20 percent	5 668	4 794	2 659
20 to 24 percent	832	721	376
25 to 29 percent	234	196	90
30 to 34 percent	78	67	25
35 percent or more	32	32	19
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	13.9	14.0	13.4
\$50,000 or more	7 585	6 649	3 265
Less than 20 percent	6 992	6 138	2 990
20 to 24 percent	474	425	231
25 to 29 percent	93	62	36
30 to 34 percent	15	15	—
35 percent or more	11	9	8
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	11.1	11.2	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 810	13 024	7 656
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	224	190	112
\$100 to \$199	1 524	1 265	722
\$200 to \$299	4 185	3 547	2 162
\$300 to \$399	4 867	4 360	2 455
\$400 to \$499	2 146	2 000	1 182
\$500 to \$599	899	830	500
\$600 to \$749	397	375	240
\$750 to \$999	99	99	62
\$1,000 or more	9	9	9
No cash rent	460	349	212
Median (dollars)	322	328	330
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	5 024	4 465	2 464
Less than 20 percent	130	118	64
20 to 24 percent	324	281	143
25 to 29 percent	450	378	217
30 to 34 percent	333	284	160
35 percent or more	3 432	3 107	1 704
Not computed	355	297	176
Median	50.0+	50.0+	49.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 377	3 833	2 169
Less than 20 percent	738	573	349
20 to 24 percent	942	827	466
25 to 29 percent	942	833	476
30 to 34 percent	647	603	321
35 percent or more	988	898	488
Not computed	120	99	69
Median	27.4	27.8	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 501	3 040	1 982
Less than 20 percent	2 465	2 080	1 308
20 to 24 percent	645	623	457
25 to 29 percent	186	179	115
30 to 34 percent	58	51	28
35 percent or more	27	20	17
Not computed	120	87	57
Median	17.2	17.5	17.8
\$35,000 or more	1 908	1 686	1 041
Less than 20 percent	1 763	1 561	940
20 to 24 percent	80	80	71
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	4	4	4
Not computed	51	31	16
Median	11.7	11.8	12.1

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	146 611	18.7	58 535	18.8	WATERLOO CITY, BLACK HAWK COUNTY				
BLACK HAWK COUNTY					Tract 1	1 768	13.7	1 222	14.7
					Tract 2	2 903	14.1	1 412	14.3
					Tract 3	2 861	13.5	1 490	15.2
					Tract 4	1 622	17.0	717	16.6
					Tract 5	1 703	14.9	712	15.3
					Tract 7	1 603	13.6	792	14.4
Total	123 798	17.2	49 688	17.1	Tract 8 (pt.)	3 479	15.8	1 541	15.6
Cedar Falls city	34 298	13.9	12 066	13.6	Tract 9	1 827	15.5	989	16.3
Waterloo city	66 467	15.4	29 023	15.4	Tract 10	3 698	16.5	1 588	16.1
					Tract 11	2 669	16.2	1 222	16.3
BREMER COUNTY					Tract 12	2 309	15.8	996	16.3
					Tract 13.01	3 857	16.4	1 808	16.1
					Tract 13.02	3 433	16.9	1 559	15.9
					Tract 14	4 976	12.5	1 975	12.2
					Tract 15.01	3 123	15.8	1 325	16.1
					Tract 15.02	4 292	16.0	1 619	15.8
					Tract 15.03	4 263	15.7	1 694	15.8
Total	22 813	27.2	8 847	28.3	Tract 16 (pt.)	2 990	15.5	1 231	15.8
					Tract 17.01	2 236	15.3	948	15.2
					Tract 17.02 (pt.)	2 928	15.5	1 121	15.1
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN BLACK HAWK COUNTY					Tract 18	1 447	13.1	664	14.5
					Tract 19 (pt.)	2 252	15.8	912	16.4
					Tract 26.04 (pt.)	330	10.0	133	12.0
					Tract 27 (pt.)	43	23.3	18	22.2
Tract 8	3 525	16.0	1 556	15.7	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	1 381	17.5	457	16.8
Tract 16	3 020	15.7	1 243	16.0	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	2 386	17.0	846	16.4
Tract 17.02	2 940	15.5	1 127	15.1	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	88	36.4	32	31.3
Tract 19	2 258	15.8	917	16.4	REMAINDER OF BLACK HAWK COUNTY				
Tract 26.01	1 886	15.2	745	16.8	Tract 8 (pt.)	46	30.4	15	33.3
Tract 26.03	5 998	13.2	2 297	12.6	Tract 16 (pt.)	30	30.0	12	33.3
Tract 26.04	5 414	13.9	2 088	13.8	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	12	25.0	6	16.7
Tract 27	3 874	33.4	1 409	32.4	Tract 19 (pt.)	6	—	5	—
Tract 29.01	1 601	16.5	535	16.3	Tract 20	5 346	19.3	2 016	18.8
Tract 30.01	2 525	17.1	902	16.7	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 30.02	3 667	36.2	1 343	36.0	Tract 26.03 (pt.)	1 088	14.2	403	12.7
					Tract 26.04 (pt.)	1 856	18.0	640	18.1
CEDAR FALLS CITY, BLACK HAWK COUNTY					Tract 27 (pt.)	3 831	33.5	1 391	32.5
					Tract 28	2 883	26.1	1 039	26.2
					Tract 29.01 (pt.)	220	10.0	78	12.8
Tract 22	4 503	12.5	1 930	12.1	Tract 29.02	3 997	33.2	1 627	35.1
Tract 23	10 601	13.1	2 551	11.9	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	139	19.4	56	21.4
Tract 24	4 346	16.6	1 801	16.3	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	3 579	36.2	1 311	36.2
Tract 25	4 824	16.0	1 830	16.1	BREMER COUNTY				
Tract 26.01 (pt.)	1 886	15.2	745	16.8	Tract 40	2 689	15.4	738	16.7
Tract 26.03 (pt.)	4 910	13.0	1 894	12.6	Tract 41	3 000	17.1	1 164	16.4
Tract 26.04 (pt.)	3 228	12.0	1 315	11.9	Tract 42	3 091	15.9	1 349	16.0
Tract 30.02 (pt.)	—	—	—	—	Tract 43	2 030	29.6	764	30.5
					Tract 44	2 799	30.8	1 146	32.7
					Tract 45	2 904	25.4	1 158	26.0
					Tract 46	4 155	37.9	1 602	38.3
					Tract 47	2 145	46.9	926	48.6

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
All other languages	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more" is \$600,000.

Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ = 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ = .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Iowa

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.8
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.4
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00 10 10 10 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	00 00 00 10 10 10 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time; (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	
<input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	
<input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API	
<input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room
☐ 2 rooms
☐ 3 rooms
☐ 4 rooms
☐ 5 rooms
☐ 6 rooms
☐ 7 rooms
☐ 8 rooms
☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
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☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —
H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80
☐ \$80 to \$99
☐ \$100 to \$124
☐ \$125 to \$149
☐ \$150 to \$174
☐ \$175 to \$199
☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$300 to \$324
☐ \$325 to \$349
☐ \$350 to \$374
☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	C. Months vacant	D. DO	ID
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P2	<input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> P5
	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	F. Cov.		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

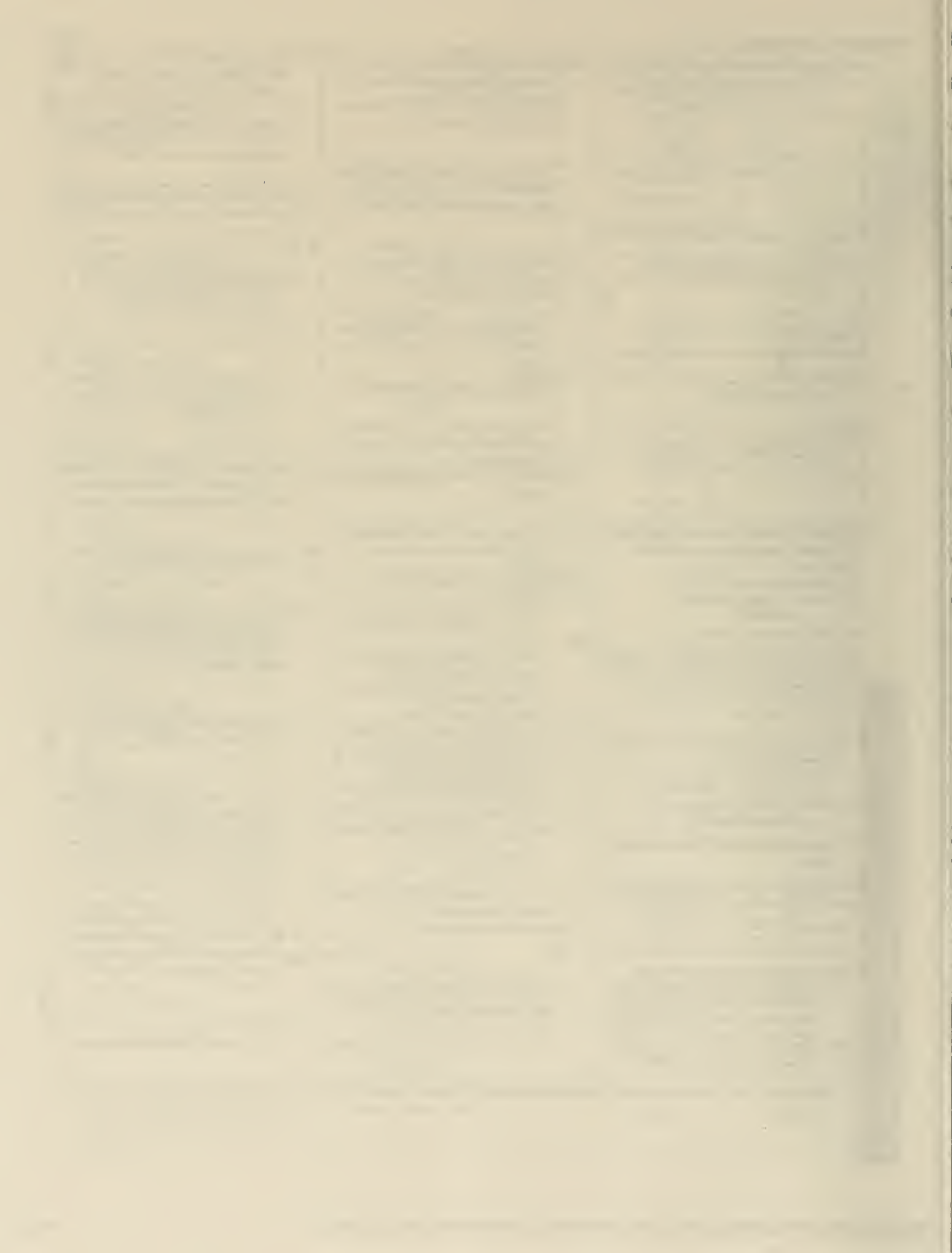
- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR \$
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas 1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



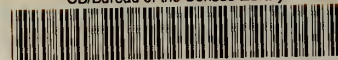
1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide, Part A. Text

Part A, Text is the first of a 3-part *Guide*. Part A (1990 CPH-R-1A) costs \$11.00 (S/N 003-024-08574-7) and is sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Still to come, a glossary of terms and an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files.

Mail To: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

(Purchase Order No.)

CB/Bureau of the Census Library



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